

No 61,190

5-year formula may solve Britain's EEC problems

From Ian Murray, Brussels, March 23

A new deal for Britain's contribution to the EEC budget looked distinctly possible tonight after another formula to break the long deadlock on the subject was fixed.

This question was raised by Lord Carrington at today's meeting when he produced a graph designed to impress his colleagues with the scale of Britain's problem. He will be looking for a clear sign that this has been understood by his colleagues during the next meeting.

The new formula was put before foreign ministers meeting here today and is to be studied carefully in EEC capitals between now and April 3.

On that day the foreign ministers are to meet again in Luxembourg to try to reach a final settlement.

Essentially, the suggested formula would last for five years. There would be an agreed lump sum compensation for Britain for each of the first three years and a separate agreement negotiated during 1984 for the last two years. So far no review is suggested at the end of this period.

There would be trigger thresholds which could increase or decrease the size of compensation depending on the way Britain's gross domestic product (GDP) varied as a proportion of the Community's total GDP. No real figures are mentioned in the formula and the amount of compensation and the threshold levels are simply referred to as X, Y and Z.

Before the end of the meeting Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, warned his colleagues that the suggested formula contained good things and bad things. "I suspect that meeting in Luxembourg will be pretty hard work," he said afterwards.

The date chosen for the negotiation follows immediately a special three-day meeting in Brussels of agriculture ministers who will be trying to set farm prices for the present season. Lord Carrington said that agreement on the prices would have to be "in parallel" with agreement on the budget package. This suggests that Britain will only be prepared to agree the "objective indicator". This would be the difference in 1981 between Britain's actual receipts from the budget and what those receipts would have been if Britain were being compensated at a level equal to its share of the Community's gross domestic product. Should Britain's position improve or deteriorate by more than 10 per cent during the time of the package, then an adjustment of Y would have to be agreed by a qualified majority of the council.

Y is a further correcting factor which would be used if Britain were to find that its share of VAT contributions to the EEC budget (currently around 17.5 per cent) were to increase beyond the British share of the community's total gross domestic product (currently about 21 per cent). Compensation to Britain would then amount to Z per cent of the difference between the two.

Victorious Whitelaw gains a reward

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Mr William Whitelaw, after putting to rest his critics among Conservative MPs for his handling of the miners' strike, was rewarded yesterday with the Prime Minister's endorsement for which the party had been waiting for some days.

Taking a cue from Mr Denis Healey, who invited her to "pluck the dagger out of the Home Secretary's back", Mrs Margaret Thatcher said: "No person has done more both on numbers of police and on the numbers of police that the Home Secretary — and on their morale."

Mr Whitelaw, who has borne the brunt of the Conservatives' anxiety about the rise in some types of crime, will defend his record at the Home Office for the second time this week tomorrow, in a Commons debate on law and order initiated by the Opposition.

He is expected to repeat in general terms his intention to strengthen the powers of the police in dealing with suspended offenders. But in spite of his backbenchers on the remarks he made on Monday, he has reached no conclusions on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Police Procedure.

Specifically, he has not decided whether powers for the police to stop and search suspects, already available in the Metropolitan Police area and other parts of the country, should be available to police everywhere. Consultations with legal authorities and others on the Royal Commission's proposals have barely begun.

The one first proposal disclosed by Mr Whitelaw on Monday was for legislation to prevent criminals from serving as jurors. He is anxious to act on this soon because of what he believes are real difficulties in securing convictions before the courts in a very few areas, and he



Tractors head a march by 100,000 French farmers in Paris protesting at the decline in their living standards.

Jobless dip below 3 million

By Melvyn Westlake

Better news on the jobs front provided some welcome relief for the Government yesterday, just 48 hours ahead of the Glasgow Hillhead by-election. The number of registered unemployed has dipped below three million this month, and Scotland has shown the biggest drop in joblessness among all the regions.

The overall total of jobless has fallen by 53,000 to 2,992,000. This represents the biggest March fall since figures were first prepared in their present form in 1948, and the largest fall in any month since September, 1979.

However, the underlying trend, which excludes school leavers and adjusts for seasonal fluctuations, shows a further small increase of 5,000. The number of jobless on this narrow definition stands at 2,922,000, or 11.8 per cent of the labour force. Although the trend is still upward, it is now unmistakably clear that the rate of increase is slowing down.

The average monthly rise in adult jobless, seasonally adjusted, has been under 20,000 this year, compared with 50,000 last summer and 100,000 a month at the end of 1980. Unemployment among school leavers has also shown a marked improvement. The fall this month (down 17,000) is the biggest in any March since the school-leaving age was raised in 1976.

But, while Whitehall is deriving some satisfaction from the latest figures, there is little likelihood of any sustained improvement in the underlying position. Adult unemployment is expected to go up 12% for a few more months before flattening out. The overall total of registered unemployed is certain to rise above three million again by at least the early summer.

The Government is assuming, for the purpose of calculating social security payments, Continued on back page, col 5

Kellogg's offers cash with the cornflakes

By Torin Douglas

Kellogg's, Britain's biggest cereal company, is getting together with three banks and offering children free cash as an incentive to open bank savings accounts.

The banks—Barclays, Bank of Scotland and Allied Irish—will pay children up to £5 in return for tokens cut from the back of cornflakes packets, provided they match the amount with an equal sum of their own.

Since only 10 per cent of account holders ever change their bank, the chances are that a child who opens a savings account with a particular bank will continue to bank with them when he is an adult.

Sir David McNea, Metropolitan Police Commissioner, told the Institute of Directors yesterday elsewhere in London that he would be against the weakening of the police.

Of last year's riots in London Sir David said that disorder need not be repeated. Despite the prejudices and bias shown by a few individuals there was determination by the majority to work together. Sir David said he was saddened that some commentators had questioned the motives of the force in releasing the 1981 crime figures.

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Navy to close seven training schools

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

Some of the Royal Navy's most famous training schools are to close and 4,000 sailors made redundant in a reshaping of the senior service following last year's defence review. Job losses, moreover, could continue.

Details were being flashed around the fleet last night in a lengthy signal from the First Sea Lord. Admiral Sir Henry Leach, who paid tribute to the way seamen had got on with their work during the past nine months of uncertainty.

The 4,000 redundancies, mainly among senior officers and ratings, are among a total of 10,000 job losses announced in the Government's special White Paper after the committee review last June.

The first 500 names will be made known later this month, 2,000 more, including 500 officers, by the end of the year, and the rest in 1983. By 1986-87 the Navy's manpower will be down by 10,000 to 62,000—and the rundown could continue in the late 1980s unless more funds are pumped into defence.

The closure of seven training bases, in their present role, will also mean 500 civilian job losses in addition to the 12,000 already announced, mainly as a result of dockyard closures and cutbacks at Chatham and Portsmouth. About 300 of the new civilian recruits will again be at Portsmouth.

The training establishments, their present designation and the dates by which they are due to close: HMS Phoenix, Portsmouth, nuclear, biological and chemical warfare training, 1984; HMS Pembroke, Chatham, supply and secretarial, 1983; HMS Caledonia, Rosyth, engineering artificers, 1985; Fraser gunnery range, Portsmouth, 1983; HMS Fisgard, Torpoint, artificers entry, 1983; HMS Vernon, Portsmouth, diving and mine warfare, 1984-86; HMS Excellent, Portsmouth, assorted training, 1984-5.

Liberal's GLC election return ruled illegal

By Richard Evans

A Greater London councillor was ordered to pay legal costs estimated at £50,000 yesterday after an election court found that he had committed "illegal practices" involving election campaign expenses.

Mr Adrian Slade, who defeated a Conservative candidate by 115 votes in Richmond and Barnes last May to become the only Liberal on the GLC, will keep his seat although he was found to have incorrectly completed his election expenses return and the declaration covering the return.

Mr Anthony Cripps, the commissioner who presided over the three-and-a-half week hearing at Twickenham, also found that Mr Slade's agent, Mrs Pat Wainwright, had committed the same illegal practices.

He said he was satisfied the illegalities had arisen through "inadherence and lack of knowledge of the law" and granted relief to expunge the illegalities. He ruled that nothing corrupt had occurred.

Last night Mr John Holmes, the Liberal Party's national agent, said that it was a test case brought by the Conservative Party against the Liberals' type of campaigning, which was built upon voluntary effort. It would mean a tightening up of practice for all agents.

Mr Cripps said he accepted the "integrity and honesty" of Mr Slade. "Mrs Wainwright appears to have been overburdened with various responsi-

Selling no smoke without desire

By Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent

An unpublished section of a United States report on cigarette advertising, which has been passed to The Times, shows the methods employed by a leading cigarette company to persuade young people to start smoking and how advertising techniques are geared to undercut health warnings.

That is in contrast to the statement earlier this month by Mr Norman Fowler, the Secretary of State for Social Services, announcing a £5m grant from the tobacco industry to combat youth smoking, when he said that it was important to encourage teenagers to have a healthy and safe attitude towards smoking.

The section drawn up by the Federal Trade Commission using "smokers and non-smokers" says that cigarette companies aim to give smokers a rationale for smoking and a means of representing their health consciousness.

Brown and Williamson, a subsidiary of British American Tobacco, the British arm of Philip Morris, which is the world's largest tobacco company, is told in its marketing research to present its cigarettes to young people as "part of the adult pleasure category" and "one of the first indications into the adult world".

It says: "For the young smoker a cigarette is associated with introduction to sex life, with courtship, with smoking 'part' and keeping late study hours".

It recommends: "To the best of your ability (considering some legal constraints) relate the cigarette to 'part', wine, beer, sex, etc. Don't communicate health or health-related points."

The section of the report, which was entitled "Report on the Cigarette Advertising Investigation", May, 1981, was never published because the commission is not allowed to publish material based on subpoenaed documents, it suggests that many of the recommendations of the market research reports were taken on board by Brown and Williamson in marketing cigarettes in the United States.

In a document from Brown and Williamson on the marketing of their Viceroy brand, the company says: "Smokers perceive cigarette smoking as dangerous to their health. Given their awareness of the smoking and health situation, they are faced with the fact that they are behaving illogically." They respond to this inconsistency by providing themselves with either a rationalisation for smoking, or by repressing their perceptions of the possible dangers involved.

Guanatema has been under military rule for several years, and has one of the worst records of repression in Latin America. It is estimated that at least 3,500 people died in political violence last year, and guerrillas have gained strength in Salvador threat, page 6

Continued on back page, col 4

Does Your Memory Fail You?

A WORLD-FAMOUS memory expert, who has trained industrialists, trades unionists, business men, professional men, salesmen, housewives and students to improve their memories, said recently:

"Many people are embarrassed by a poor memory, and find difficulty in concentrating; whilst others realise that they lose business, academic and social opportunities not only because they cannot remember accurately everything they see, hear or read, but also because they cannot remember another appointment ever! You can learn names, faces, figures and foreign languages faster than you ever thought possible. You will be able to imprint whole books on your memory after a single reading. You'll be more successful in your studies and examinations. At parties and dinners you'll never again be at a loss for appropriate words or entertaining stories. In fact, you'll be more poised and self-confident in everything you say and do."

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According to this remarkable man, anyone regardless of his present skill — can, in just 15 minutes a day, improve his memory and concentration to a remarkable degree. For example, you need never forget another appointment ever!

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To acquaint all readers of The Times with the easy-to-follow rules for developing skill in remembering, we, the publishers, have printed full details of this interesting self-training method in a fascinating book, "Adventures in Memory", sent free on request. No obligation. No salesman will call. Just fill in and return the coupon on Page 4 (you don't even need to stamp your envelope), or write to: Memory and Concentration Studies, (Dept. TSM6), FREEPOST 38, London W1E 6QZ.

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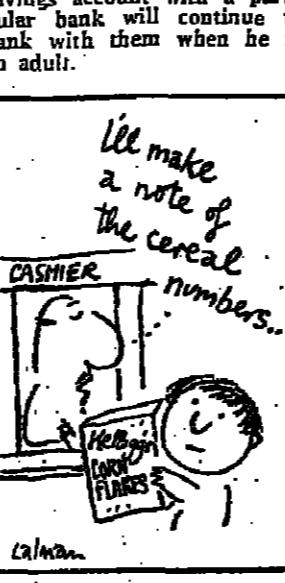
How to speak fluently without notes!

How to succeed in examinations!

How to develop a powerful memory!

New Technique

And yet, he went on to explain, he has devised a new, simple technique which can



NEWS IN SUMMARY

Price freeze worries farmers

The National Farmers' Union expressed dismay at yesterday's announcement that there will be no increase this year in the guaranteed prices for potatoes or wool (Our Agriculture Correspondent writes).

Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food told the Commons that the potato price for 1982 would remain at £44.64 a ton and that the Potato Marketing Board would be able to purchase up to 600,000 tons and remove them from the market in the event of a glut.

Mr Tom Seals, chairman of the union's potatoes' committee, said that by not increasing the guaranteed price, the Government was limiting the board's levy income.

Millionaire is cleared

Mr Oliver Cutts, aged 62, a self-made millionaire, handed brochures advertising Rhinefield House, his New Forest home, to members of a jury at Dorchester Crown Court, after being cleared of assault yesterday. A former coalman, he had worn morning dress throughout the seven-day trial. He denied indecently assaulting his sister-in-law, Mrs Jennifer Hankin, of Parsonage Drive, Fordingbridge, Hampshire, and assaulting Mr John Hankin, her husband, and Mrs Ann Taylor, aged 39, of Avonmead, Fordingbridge.

£200m cost of winter

Britain's harsh winter will cost about £200m in insurance payouts. It is the largest figure ever recorded for a natural disaster in the United Kingdom, the British Insurance Association announced yesterday. The final sum could well be higher.

Most are claims for damage caused by burst pipes, but there have also been many costly claims from firms forced to replace damaged machinery. Claims are still being received.

Abortion role in Ireland

A referendum is to be held in the Irish Republic this year on a constitutional amendment to prevent abortions ever being allowed in the state.

A vigorous campaign is expected in the build-up to the referendum, but public opinion is vehemently against abortion. Last year, official figures showed that 3,300 Irish women had abortions in Britain, but unofficial figures are understood to be at least three times higher.

Stewardess with smile bows out

Roz Hanby, aged 30, British Airways smiling stewardess, who has been the central character in the airline's advertising campaign for seven years, was given a farewell party at Heathrow airport, London, yesterday when she "flew the flag" for the last time.

From next month she will present a television show called *That Monday Morning Feeling*. In her time as a stewardess she has flown half a million miles and visited 50 countries.

Nervous Tories and Labour attack Jenkins

From Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent, Glasgow

The Conservative and Labour camps yesterday exposed their extreme nervousness over the results of tomorrow's by-election in Glasgow, Hillhead, by launching highly personalized attacks on Mr Roy Jenkins.

Mr Gerald Malone, the Conservative candidate, attacked Mr Jenkins at his morning press conference. He said that his opponent was a southerner. "Mr Jenkins is not standing for Hillhead because he wants to represent Hillhead, but because he wants to get back into Parliament. Hillhead just happened to be there. I sincerely believe that Hillhead deserves a greater commitment than that."

But when Mr Millan's attack on the former Conservative member was reported, Mr Malone replied: "I do not believe that I want to discuss anything that might have happened or not happened in the past."

"My view is that I am not only prepared to be a hard working MP in Westminster, but I will consistently return to my home in the constituency."

He added, in a reference to Sir Tam Galbraith, the former Conservative member who died in January: "The fact is that it is a constituency that has suffered very considerably from neglect, to put it frankly, from its former MP for a very large number of years".

Mr Malone added: "Perhaps when he was elected, there were different expectations of an MP. The new expectations I will certainly fulfil."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer told the press conference that if the by-election was put into perspective, halfway through a Parliament at a time when the Government was following "difficult policies" it was perhaps surprising that the Conservative candidate should have a solid, substantial prospect of success just two days before polling.

Sir Geoffrey refused to comment on yesterday's report in *THE TIMES* that the Government had set a target of 9 per cent real cut in council spending for 1983-84. He said: "The precise pattern of the reduction in local government spending has yet to be decided."

"But what is undoubtedly the case is that if local government, like any other part of government, spends more than is sensible, then it is likely to lead to an increase in interest rates, or an increase in interest rates, both of which are bad for industry on which local government in the end depends."

He said: "I do not believe in everything that Mr Benn stands for. I do not believe in him being the great Messiah. That is what Bennite means."

Teachers' outline strikes

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

The two largest teachers' unions yesterday announced details of their joint plans for half-day strikes, starting next week, if the Burnham Committee, which negotiates teachers' pay, fails substantially to increase its 3.4 per cent offer or to refer the claim to arbitration at its meeting tomorrow.

The National Union of Teachers and the National Association of Schoolmasters' Union of Women Teachers, which represent more than three-quarters of all teachers, will stage a half-day strike next Tuesday afternoon in Wales, Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Avon, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Wiltshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Merseyside and Greater Manchester.

Mr Doug McAvoy, deputy general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, said the close cooperation between the two unions (which have not been known for their friendliness in the past), indicated the anger of teachers. Only a much improved offer or agreement to go to arbitration could resolve the dispute, he said.

Alliance warning over 'double'

From Jonathan Wills, Glasgow

Mr Roy Harris Jenkins grows "daily more confident of victory" at Hillhead, but he is clearly worried by the threat from Mr Roy Harold Jenkins, formerly Mr Douglas Parkin, whose name will appear immediately above his on the ballot papers tomorrow.

The SDP/Liberal Alliance campaign managers are so concerned that they have put out a leaflet warning supporters against voting for the wrong man by mistake. It says that Mr Parkin changed his name "to try to confuse the voters".

The real Mr Jenkins is also displeased with Mr Gerald Malone, the Conservative candidate. Mr Jenkins says Mr Malone has misrepresented his views on private education. Mr Jenkins says that his position is that the right of parents to send their children to private schools is a legitimate human freedom that must be preserved.

Mr Jenkins faltered yesterday when, for the second time in two weeks, he was asked by reporter where he stood on taxing social security and unemployment benefits. Did he have a policy?

Mr Malone added: "Not that I am amounting this morning, no." The position had been stated in the Commons by the party spokesman, Mr Michael Thomas.

What was that position? "I cannot remember." Then, after consultation, Mr Jenkins agreed that he was in favour of taxing benefits.

Mr Jenkins was on firmer ground when he spoke about devolution for Scotland. The SDP commitment was clear, he said, and stemmed quite naturally from the party's general philosophy.

Opponents of tougher policing measures which are being urged on Mr Whitelaw are likely to use the figures to vindicate Mr Alderson's well-publicized belief in community policing to which Mr Whitelaw referred and which has earned Mr Alderson a reputation as a "soft" policeman.

Mr Alderson was modest yesterday in his response to reports that Mr Whitelaw had told a meeting of Conservative back-benchers on the law-and-order issue that he was fed up hearing about community policing and that policemen "ought to be able to do it at the same time as catching criminals".

Before he retires next month, Mr Alderson will present his final annual report containing the crime figures which his supporters believe will demonstrate that far from being incompatible, community policing enhances a force's ability to tackle crime.

In a statement issued yesterday Mr Alderson, re-



Four stamps featuring British youth organizations that have grown worldwide go on sale today: Boy Scouts (15p), Girl's Brigade (19p), the Scouts (26p) and Guides and Brownies (29p).

Figures likely to back Alderson

By Craig Seton

One of the highest crime detection rates in Britain is expected to be reported soon by Devon and Cornwall police, whose chief constable, Mr John Alderson, was reportedly criticized by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, on Monday.

It is understood that the crime statistics for the southwest force for 1981 will show crimes cleared up at the rate of 42 per cent for the Metropolitan police.

He still believed that successful policing would be provided by following Lord Scarman's excellent philosophy set out in his report on last summer's riots and it was a pity that that had not been mentioned in Mr Whitelaw's reported comments.

Mr Alderson said reports that he would become a Liberal politician after his retirement were pure speculation. "I am not and never have been involved in any activity of a party political kind," he said, and added that his views had been endorsed by many shades of political opinion.

Mr James Jardine, aged 54, chairman of the Police Federation for six years, said last night that he is to retire on October 10. Mr Jardine, a policeman for 30 years in the Metropolitan force hopes to run a village public house in west Hampshire (our Middlesbrough correspondent writes).

Mr Jardine, who is heading the federation's capital punishment campaign, announced his retirement in Middlesbrough, where he was addressing the Cleveland Police Federation.

He said he was horrified at the growth in 30 years of violence against the police.

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Sandra Radley: 90-mile trip to hospital

Girl faces more leg surgery

A student whose severed right leg was sewn back after a road accident was said to be in a satisfactory condition in hospital yesterday.

Sandra Radley, aged 17, of Anderson Road, Scunthorpe, is in the intensive care unit at the regional plastic surgery and burns unit in Withington Hospital, Manchester. She was taken 90 miles to the hospital by ambulance, with a police escort.

Five surgeons performed an eight-hour operation using microsurgery techniques for which the hospital has become well known. A spokesman said yesterday that it was too early to talk about the operation being permanently successful. The girl would undergo secondary surgery in due course.

By using improved microsurgery techniques British surgeons have been replacing accidentally amputated limbs since 1966; the first recorded operation was in 1984 (Our Medical Correspondent writes).

Under a microscope surgical thread invisible to the naked eye is used to join blood vessels half a millimetre in diameter. The surgery has been speeded up by the introduction of multi-headed microscopes.

The immediate task is to restore the circulation to the severed limb, which will survive six to eight hours at room temperature, or longer if cooled. Limbs are usually cooled by ice in ambulances. As in Sandra Radley's case, it is often necessary for the nerves to be operated on later.

Sandra Radley's amputation was above the knee. The higher the amputation, the larger the blood vessels and the better the chance of the limb surviving.

BLACKS MAY SUE POLICE ON CRIMES

By a Staff Reporter

A black organization is threatening to refer the Metropolitan Police to the Attorney General for possible legal action because it gave the colour of offenders in crime figures released earlier this month. The West Indian Standing Conference is asking the Commission for Racial Equality to take the matter to court.

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Mentmore painting of the Armada makes £11,880

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

A brightly coloured gouache of the Spanish Armada, with the burning of the boats at Calais in the background, sailed through Christie's yesterday securing a bid of £11,880 (estimate £3,000 to £4,000) from Spink's. It is described by Christie's to the Flemish school and dated around 1610, some 20 years after the event depicted.

It was sent for sale by Eva Countess of Rothesay, with four other pictures from the celebrated collection formed by Baron Meyer de Rothschild for Mentmore. The group also included an outstandingly attractive view of an imaginary Mediterranean seaport by Johann Wilhelm Baur, dated to the 1640s.

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Section 5 says that a person commits an offence if he publishes or distributes written matter which is threatening, abusive or insulting.

The drawings sale included a Parmigianino study of a youth at £11,880 (estimate £4,000 to £6,000) which had

Business is brisk for London taximen

By Michael Balli Transport Correspondent

London's taxi drivers were doing a brisk trade yesterday, the second day of doubled fares on buses and Underground trains.

Business should have been slack because of the spring weather that enveloped the capital. But it was well up to last week's levels and drivers are expecting even better things as the implications of the new high fares sinks in.

"We are back to the position where three or four people can jump into a cab for less than it will usually cost them by tube," a drivers' spokesman said yesterday.

Meanwhile all was calm on the buses and Underground with no disturbances by "won't pay" campaigners and passengers apparently accepting the new fares.

Traffic was noticeably down by between a fifth and a tenth, with short-distance travellers particularly staying off the buses; a marked shift in London's travel patterns is apparently underway.

Daily journeys in the capital up to last weekend were broadly as follows: Foot and bicycle journeys of more than 100 yards 12 million; car and motor cycle (drivers and passengers) 10 million; Bus four million; Underground two million; railway 1½ million; taxi half-million.

As a result of higher fares, bus journeys are expected to decrease by about 800,000 or a fifth, and Tube journeys by 200,000 or tenth, and those million journeys are expected to be redistributed as follows:

To foot and bicycle 400,000; to car and motor cycle 200,000; trip cancelled 200,000; to railway 100,000; taxi 100,000.

A report on road pricing as a means of keeping traffic out of London is to be published by the Greater London Council this week.

Mr David Wetzel, chairman of the GLC transport committee, emphasized that the council does not support road pricing any more than its predecessor — it prefers low public transport fares. The system requires fixed payments for entering the central area on a weekly or monthly basis.

Butcher in horse flesh case jailed

From Our Correspondent Bradford

A wholesale butcher was jailed for six months and fined £7,500 and costs of £4,350 were imposed by magistrates at Bingley, West Yorkshire, yesterday.

Before he retires next month, Mr Alderson will present his final annual report containing the crime figures which his supporters believe will demonstrate that far from being incompatible, community policing enhances a force's ability to tackle crime.

Turning to the claim by Mr Molyneaux, leader of the Official Unionist Party, before going to full Cabinet and being announced next month.

Despite growing opposition to the proposals as so far revealed, Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, is determined to press ahead with his attempt to introduce legislation leading to elections for an assembly in October.

Mr Prior is not underrating the opposition both within the province and among his own backbenchers to some of his proposals but believes that the momentum that has developed since he arrived in Ulster must continue. He will have further meetings with the main political parties before his package is unveiled and it is felt that that the mainly Catholic Social Democratic and Labour Party will decide whether it will take part in elections for an assembly.

In government circles Mr Molyneaux's allegations about the CIA and other sinister groups who might be behind political murder in the United Kingdom, are being greeted with incredulity.

Even Official Unionists are astonished at Mr Molyneaux's claims and the manner in which they were made for he is not renowned in the province as a leader who keeps a high profile. The United States State Department has dismissed them as "outrageous".

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Science report

Oil flow may give pipes the 'bends'

By the Staff of "Nature"

When a pipeline bends more readily by a small rather than a larger external force, it is carrying a sufficiently fast flowing stream of oil. This is the paradoxical prediction of pipeline systems carrying liquid that has been carried out by J. M. T. Thompson of the Department of Civil Engineering at University College, London. Dr Thompson makes the obvious point that the prediction, which has been confirmed by experiment, has a potentially important bearing on the stability of submarine pipeline structures in the North Sea.

Oil flow may give pipes the 'bends'

The Staff of "Nature" hen is a pipeline bent ready by a small force? When, apparently fast-flowing a am of oil. This is the idical prediction of ems carrying liquids has been carried out. J. M. T. Thompson, Department of Civil Engineering at University College, London. Dr. Thompson makes the point that the prediction has been confirmed by experiment, has ring on the stability of marine pipeline struc- es in the North Sea. This paradoxical behaviour flouts common sense, more readily dis- tinguished by small external forces. But a pipe carrying a sufficiently large amount of liquid will exhibit the opposite behaviour, called "negative bents". A bent pipe will be straightened by application of even slight force that would be exerted to have the opposite effect. A larger "bending" will tend further to straighten the bent pipe.

The account of this curious behaviour now established says that it is possible to demonstrate the predicted parabolic behaviour by means of a flexible siphon, bent freely carrying a sufficiently large amount of water. In such case, the deflecting force will be supplied by means of a string attached or less non-linearly to the lower end of the siphon and connected to a pulley to a freely moving siphon to which slight amount is added. The prediction is that the addition of greater weight to the siphon will add further to straighten the effect it would have.

Right to stage sit-in upheld in Plessey case

From Our Correspondent, Edinburgh

Plessey workers who staged an eight-week occupation at the Bathgate factory in an attempt to save their jobs have won a legal victory at the Court of Session in Edinburgh although their action ended last week.

The appeal judges have upheld the decision taken by Lord Kincaig last month that the workers had legal right under section 13 of the Trade Union Labour Relations Act to continue their occupation because it was in furtherance of a union dispute. The judges had heard an appeal on behalf of Plessey management against Lord Kincaig's ruling.

The workers had denied the management claim that the consequences of the workers trespass on the premises interfered with trade. Lord Emslie said that Section 13 (2) of the Act read together with Section 30 seemed to say that an act done in furtherance of a trade dispute did not give a ground for a law suit as a wrong or negligent act giving rise to liability.

Lord Emslie said that the court was unable to say that Lord Kincaig had erred. The balance of convenience was against the granting of the interim injunction banning the workers from continuing the occupation.

In particular the court had in mind that even if there had been no occupation, the management would have suffered the same loss as the great bulk of that caused by the strike.

Mr Alan Rodger, counsel for Plessey, asked the court for leave to appeal to the Lord against the decision. He said that those instructing him were concerned about the decision which had been reached by the judges, and the effect it would have.

Pickpocket's car to be sold

From Our Correspondent San Francisco

A hearing of a request for the extradition to Britain of William Quinn, who is wanted in connection with inquiries into the murder of a London policeman, opened in San Francisco with the testimony of an expert on political violence, who has spent four months a year for 16 years with the IRA in the Irish Republic.

Mr Justice Milmo told Mrs Jeanette Solomon that she could not have her car back and was not entitled to damages over its detention.

Mrs Solomon, aged 30, of Chipstead Avenue, Thornton Heath, Surrey, was jailed for two years in 1978 after being convicted of conspiracy to steal.

At the time of her arrest, she lived in a flat in Lee Green, south London, and was a member of a gang of pickpockets who stole from shoppers in the Oxford Street area of London's West End, the court was told.

Mrs Solomon bought the car in August, 1976 from a car dealer in Berkeley Square, Mayfair, with bundles of crumpled notes, with which he had personal contact in a dozen African and European countries. Almost all of the strategies used by organizations from ETA to the Mao Mao had been invented by the IRA, he said.

He described how a deliberate separation had been maintained between the military and political structure of the IRA, as it was in Mr Menachem Begin's Irgun group in Palestine.

Dr John Bowyer Bell, consultant of the effects of political violence, drew parallels between the IRA and some other movements with which he had personal contact in a dozen African and European countries. Almost all of the strategies used by organizations from ETA to the Mao Mao had been invented by the IRA, he said.

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During police questioning, she admitted having bought in with notes stolen from shopkeepers. She denied that the return of the car, which was seized from a car park at Marble Arch in the West End, but the police refused.

After dismissing Mrs Solomon's action, Mr Justice Milmo said his decision did not mean the police could now keep the car. They were bound by legal regulations to dispose of stolen property.

Lawyers for the police said later that the car would be sold and the proceeds given to the British Government.

Dr Bell described a shift from military and national security targets for bombing to "commercial" ones — such as Aldershot railway station? Mr Zanides interjected.

Dr Bell was pressed to concede that no thought was given to the political implications of the bombing. "It was wanton and random," Dr Bell replied, "but it had a point."

Mr Richard Harvey, for the defence estimated that 83 per cent of all convictions in Northern Ireland were found on evidence gained in confessions.

The hearing continues.

Nurses reject 6.4% offer

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Leaders of Britain's 450,000 nurses and midwives were seeking an urgent meeting with Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Health and Social Services, last night after their rejection of the Government's 6.4 per cent pay offer.

Union-leaders urged health service employers to join them in an approach to the Government to seek more money for nurses this year in addition to the extra £63m which ministers have allocated.

After the rejection of that overture the unions decided to go to the minister alone and they are hoping for a quick meeting. They are due to meet the management again for further talks in two weeks.

Mr Bob Jones, National Officer of the National Union of Public Employees, said yesterday that the £27m that the health authorities will have to contribute as part of the extra funding agreed by the Government will lead to cuts in services and patients' care and could mean the loss of up to 5,400 jobs in the National Health Service.

A risk of industrial action by nurses is now "a distinct possibility", Mr David Wil-

iams, the nurses' staff side leader said last night.

The nurses have become the latest section of the one million NHS workforce to reject pay offers from the Government. Five hundred thousand ancillary workers have rejected 4 per cent more than 50,000 "paramedics" who include physiotherapists and radiographers, have rejected 6.4 per cent and leaders of 17,000 ambulance men are expected to reject a 4 per cent offer at negotiations next Monday.

An employers' statement last night said the offer to nurses and midwives was realistic. It added that the employers were determined to find more satisfactory long-term arrangements.

Under the 6.4 per cent pay offer, the basic pay of a first year student nurse would increase by £3.42 a week to £66.42, the new weekly pay for a staff nurse would be increased by £5.23 to £90.81 and a ward sister would earn an extra £5.50 a week taking the pay to £113.50.

Nurses and ancillary workers picketed Merseyside Regional Health Authority yesterday demanding a 12-per-cent pay rise.



Mr Owen Glyn Williams at the entrance

Tussle over treasure caves

From Tim Jones Cardiff

A court will be asked later this year to force the Government to surrender its claim to large chambers deep inside a Welsh mountain which are designated to store Britain's art treasures in a national emergency.

Although they have been empty since the last war, the silence of the chambers is broken each day by the soft hum of air conditioning equipment, which maintains a constant temperature in five brick buildings in the caverns.

Inside the chambers, each 100ft long by 20ft wide, are rows of wooden frames designed to store paintings from London galleries.

A wartime photograph of the chambers

to call expert evidence at that hearing to argue that the boundary of the lease should be considerably extended because the stability of the self-supporting ceilings in the chambers is in doubt.

If that happens Mr Williams fears that the quarry will be forced to close and his 15 employees will be made redundant in an area that is an "unemployment blackspot".

Mr Williams said: "With access to the chambers I could double the workforce, and the quarry would have enough reserves to be viable for 100 years. There is a huge demand for good quality roofing slate and it seems ludicrous that the chambers are allowed to remain empty and unproductive year after year."

JAPAN SET TO REJECT WHALE BAN

By Nicholas Timmins

Japan looks set to reject moves by conservationist countries to halt its catch of sperm whales in the North-West Pacific, even if the meeting of the international Whaling Commission, which opens in Brighton today, resolves that the catch should cease.

A decision by Japan to continue the hunt against the wishes of the majority of the commission could jeopardize the future of the commission and would lead to pressure on the United States Government to impose fisheries sanctions on Japan.

At present Japan takes 890 whales from a population of at least 200,000 adult sperm whales, all within 200 miles of its coastline.

Under the commission's complex management procedure, a case can be made that the hunt should cease so that the whale population can recover. But the scientific evidence is insufficiently clear for either the Japanese who want to continue the hunt, or the conservationists who want to stop it, to make out a cast-iron case.

As a result, the Japanese will argue from one set of figures that the catch can continue without doing long-term damage to the population. The conservationists, however, will argue from other figures that key sections of the population will still decline over the next decade, even if no whales are caught, although in the longer term they will recover.

Mr Kuniyo Yonezawa, the Japanese commissioner to the IWC meeting, claimed yesterday that "the science is obviously on our side" and that the catch should be allowed to continue.

Heseltine praises dock site regeneration

From John Charlton Liverpool

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, yesterday described the budget for the Liverpool International Garden Festival of 1984 as "a major act of commitment" for the beleaguered area for which he has special responsibility since last year's riots.

He was among nearly two hundred people who boarded the ferry, "Royal Iris", to view the work which has been done in converting 250 acres of derelict dockland into the garden festival site. The land is between Herculaneum Dock and Offerton Promenade. It is hoped that the site will remain after 1984 and perhaps attract more industry and jobs.

The 1984 festival, which will involve investment of £15m, but which is expected to break even, is the first project by the one-year-old Merseyside Development Corporation to come close to fruition. It will be opened between April and October 1984 and is expected to attract three million visitors.

The two-mile-long, half-mile-wide strip of land alongside the now quiet, ship-deserted Mersey will contain a modern British garden, possibly Japanese, Italian, Jacobean and Victorian gardens, a special area to give the disabled and the blind pleasure, a children's garden and a "teaching garden".

The features will include exhibition buildings which will be converted later to indoor sports stadiums, restaurants, and public houses. Although the organizers have only two years to shift the existing debris, lay out half a million tons of topsoil and create a garden of a high

Passengers give thumbs down to BA

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

British Airways is the airline and London Heathrow, the airport most international air travellers would prefer to avoid, a survey by the International Airline Passengers Association shows.

But both recorded significant improvements since the association's last survey two years ago, and although many travellers did not like BA, many others did like it.

"We prefer to measure criticism by comments received direct from our own passengers, which was the lowest on record during 1981."

Other points from the survey were:

The Boeing 747 jumbo is by far the most popular international aircraft because of comfort and economy.

Heathrow recorded a similar improvement with 30.7 per cent voting it the worst in 1979 and only 20.1 per cent doing so last year.

The survey went out to 40,000 of the association's 100,000 members, and of these 7,000, mostly senior businessmen, replied. About a third of those were British but that did not invalidate the result, the association said.

British Airways was the most used airline, followed by Los Angeles, Cairo and Sombay. Most popular were Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Zurich and Singapore.

Concorde's popularity seems to be slipping, with only 42 per cent preferring to fly it compared with 50 per cent two years ago.

International Airline Preference/Avoidance

For international flights, respondents were asked to specify the airline they would prefer to fly and the airline they would prefer not to fly.

Airline preference 1981 1979

| No. | % | No. | % |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Swissair | 1,620 | 21.7 | 14.9 |
| Singapore | 1,058 | 13.7 | 11.7 |
| British Airways | 624 | 10.0 | 9.0 |
| Qantas | 502 | 7.8 | 8.7 |
| BA | 382 | 5.1 | 3.8 |
| Cathay Pacific | 252 | 3.4 | 2.5 |
| Emirates | 226 | 3.2 | 2.5 |
| TWA | 231 | 3.1 | 3.3 |
| Air France | 226 | 3.2 | 2.4 |
| Other | 207 | 2.8 | 2.2 |
| Total | 2,122 | 27.4 | 27.2 |
| Total | 7,751 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| No Preference | 48 | 0.6 | 2.8 |
| No Response | 338 | 4.2 | 7.0 |
| Total | 8,187 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| No Avoidance | 105 | 1.3 | 0.3 |
| Other/Multiple | 1,438 | 17.6 | 18.9 |
| Total | 1,543 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Service for the sick opens Pope's visit

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

A large congregation of disabled and sick people drawn from all over southern England will take part in a service of blessing and anointing to be conducted by the Pope in London on the day of his arrival in Britain, May 28, it was announced yesterday.

The central parts of the buildings are guarded by huge doors, which are always locked. Two full-time employees who service the area and "consecrating" arms and other equipment refused to comment on their work.

Mr Frank Allaun, Labour MP for Salford, East, has tried to pursue the affair, but with little success. Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, has written to him, but as the letter is confidential Mr Allaun cannot disclose its contents. Nevertheless, Mr Allaun said: "There are all kinds of rumours surrounding these chambers and I think people have a right to know what is going on."

Mr Dafydd Thomas, the Plaid Cymru MP for Merthyr, said: "It is scandalous that a government is preparing to use these chambers to store the art treasures of England at the expense of the ordinary people of Wales".

The Department of the Environment refuses to discuss the matter because it maintains it is sub judice.

The stretcher and wheelchair patients, and those able to walk, together with a large team of nurses, doctors, attendants, and stewards, will make up a congregation of about 4,000. Some will be children, and some from non-Roman Catholic churches.

Two tented enclosures will be erected by the cathedral, and

the stretchers and wheelchairs will be used for the service.

The sacrament will be administered by several bishops and priests. One representative of each of the nine southern Roman Catholic dioceses taking part will receive the sacrament from the Pope personally.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Southwark, the Most Rev Michael Bowen, said yesterday that the church did not share the contemporary view that the sick and disabled were diminished in value. "We will see the Pope's 'alter Christus' — another Christ — ministering to his flock with care and compassion".

The sacrament was until the Second Vatican Council, generally associated with the last rites for the dying, although it is now authorized for use in all cases of serious illness.

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PARLIAMENT March 23, 1982

Callaghan warning on South Georgia

DIPLOMACY

It would be gross dereliction of duty for the Government to persist in withdrawing HMS Endurance from the South Atlantic, Mr James Callaghan, former Prime Minister said during exchanges in the Argentine landing in South Georgia.

Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, said that the Government was making arrangements to ensure the early deployment of one to 10 Armstrongs left at Leith Harbour after the landing.

Mr Luce said that recent actions had not created a helpful atmosphere and it was not sensible in that climate to discuss further progress on the Falkland Islands with the Argentine.

The Argentine party had transported the Argentine party was a naval transport ship. In his statement, Mr Luce said: "We were informed on March 20 by the Commander of the British Antarctic Survey base at Port Lockroy on South Georgia that a party of Argentinians had made a landing at Leith Harbour near by."

The base commander informed the Argentine party that their presence was illegal as they had presented no prior authority for the landing.

We immediately took the matter up with the Argentine authorities in Buenos Aires and the Argentine Embassy in London and, following our approach, the ship was sent back to the port of Leith on March 21. However, the base commander has reported that a small number of men and some equipment remain. We are therefore making arrangements to ensure their early departure.

Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said: "It does not seem odd that Mr Luce did not refer to the Argentine party planting the Argentine flag on the island?"

After his talks with the Argentine representatives in New York recently the Argentine

government said that unless it got the satisfaction of what would be a unilateral action. Has he any evidence that the recent action was in fulfillment of that threat?

Mr Luce: For a short period the Argentine flag was planted. On the New York talks, the atmosphere was in a good spirit and was not about the substance of the issue but as about how we can adopt procedure to discuss the matter for the longer term.

Since then, I regret that some action has been taken which has not created helpful atmosphere.

In that climate it is not sensible to discuss making further progress. It is important that, if we wish to progress, we should not do it against a background of threats and provocation.

Mr Healey: Is there any evidence that this action has taken place with the support of knowledge of the Argentine Government?

Mr Luce: The Argentine Government claimed that it did not know of the action, which was taken by the commercial company. But the House will need to know that the ship which transported the party there, through a cargo vessel, is a naval transport ship.

Sir Bernard Braine (South East Essex, C): While it is important to assert that the islands will remain British as long as the inhabitants wish to remain there while withdrawing signs of tangible support like the survey vessel, is the Government giving tangible support to the islanders in this time of some anxiety?

Mr Luce: This Government is committed to support and defend the islands and their dependencies to the best of its ability.

Mr Alan Reith (Berwick upon Tweed, Lab): That is not odd that Mr Luce did not refer to the Argentine party planting the Argentine flag on the island?

After his talks with the Argentine representatives in New York recently the Argentine

will Mr Luce make clear that

Healey wanted bad news'

PM'S QUESTIONS

The Government believed in covering the majority of its expenditure by taxation and insurance contributions and not, as the last Government did, by a great deal of borrowing. Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said during questions. Mr William Hamilton (Central Fife, Lab) asked whether the Exchequer, as part of the Finance Minister, would read the Treasury reply to a parliamentary question on the tax effects of the Budget on the average family. He invited her to confirm that successive budgets had resulted in nine out of every 10 families in Britain paying substantially more in taxes now than they did in 1979.

Does she not give the lie (He went on) to every promise she and her friends made at the last election? (Labour cheers).

Mrs Thatcher: This Government believes in covering the majority of its expenditure by taxation and insurance contributions and not, as the last Government did, by a great deal of borrowing. (Conservative cheers). If he wishes to have both lower taxation and lower national insurance contributions, he could probably wish he would cut expenditure and in particular, if he wishes to have lower national insurance contributions, where he would cut pensions and other benefits.

Mr Denis Healey, Deputy Leader of the Opposition (Leeds, East, Lab): May I thank her for admitting it is wrecking every promise

on which she won the last election. (Labour cheers).

Mrs Thatcher: I did not hear all the question, but at least my administration has not got the nation bankrupt as he did.

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles, Lab) said later: Reverting to the rising crime figures, Mrs Thatcher should study the speech made in Glasgow. Mr Edward Heath, when he pointed out that if young people are hanging around the streets, what can we expect, but an increase in crime. Does she agree that is part of the breakdown of society under the stress of unemployment?

Mrs Thatcher: On his first point, this Government has had to repay a large amount of overseas debt which the last Government, under his disgraceful leadership as Chancellor, left us to repay. No person has done more on the numbers and pay of the police and on morale than the Home Secretary.

The news today on unemployment is good. The numbers are down to below three million. Socially adjusted United Kingdom unemployment increased by only 5 per cent, which is the lowest rise since November, 1979. I recognise that he would prefer the news to be bad. (More Conservative cheers).

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West Bank violence

Peres attacks Begin's occupation policies

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, March 23

As violent protests and a impose the death penalty on one of the incidents. There continued throughout the West Bank for the fifth consecutive day, the Government of Mr Menachem Begin tonight faced three Knesset motions of no confidence over its policies in the occupied territories.

The parliamentary challenge reflected growing disquiet among many Israelis about the repeatedly used tactic of firing live ammunition into crowds of unarmed Arab demonstrators. This has already killed two teenagers and injured at least 10 others since protests began over the dismissal of the elected council of El-Bireh last Thursday.

The opening speaker, Mr Shimon Peres, leader of the Opposition Labour Party, defended his attack on the right-wing coalition to include its handling of the evacuation of Jewish settlers from Sinai and the deteriorating state of Israel's relations with the United States.

Replying for the Government, Mr Ariel Sharon, the Defence Minister, was subjected to noisy heckling from left-wingers. He said that rather than debating false allegations against the Government, deputies should have been discussing arrested two Arab children in Jordan's recent threat to suspected of involvement in

Sinai solutions 'soon'

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv, March 23

Dr Osama El-Baz, President Mubarak's special envoy on a mission to Mr Begin, conferred for two hours in Jerusalem today with the Israeli Prime minister and forecast an early solution of all outstanding issues. He gave no details.

The most pressing is the disagreement about siting 15 border markers on the frontier. Israeli officials have given warning that it will be impossible to complete the withdrawal from Sinai on

Astronauts rise to the sound of music

From Piers Akerman

Houston, March 23

Colonel Jack Lousma and Colonel Charles Fullerton performed a variety of tasks on board the space shuttle Columbia today to test the capabilities of the orbiter during its third mission.

The commander, Colonel Lousma, who suffered motion sickness before going to sleep after the craft's first day in space, was feeling much better when awoken by a radio call from the Johnson Space Centre in Houston.

Officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Nasa) awoke the men with a tape of the country singer Willie Nelson singing "On the Road Again".

The first task was a test of Columbia's remote controlled manipulator arm which will be used during future flights to place satellites in orbit and retrieve equipment in orbit for return to earth in the space shuttle's cargo bay.

The astronauts said they could see damaged tiles in a small area close to the front windows on the nose of the aircraft. Mr Mark Hess, the Nasa spokesman, said there appeared to be pieces of tiles missing in six areas and that one or two tiles might have dislodged during the launch on Monday.

The tiles are white and are not exposed to the highest temperatures during reentry and their loss has not worried Nasa technicians.

Mr Hess said: "Later during the flight the camera on the remote manipulator arm will survey most of Columbia's top side for tile damage. We assume different areas of the craft damaged during ascent and descent and we will be able to compare the damage Columbia has suffered now with whatever damage occurs during reentry".

Colonel Fullerton turned on one of the 12 experiments in the early afternoon, United States time. The experiment is an attempt to produce urokinase, a human kidney cells. Seven million frozen kidney cells and an equal number of frozen human red blood cells were taken into space for the experiment.

The kidney and blood cells were mixed with a salt water solution and subjected to an electrical current. It hoped that the urokinase was produced as the electrical current moved through the solution. After the process was completed in about an hour, the solution was frozen for the return trip to earth.

Nun the wiser

Lourdes—Two young women police inspectors disguised as nuns, who are patrolling Lourdes to prevent visitors being robbed by pickpockets, have made numerous arrests.

Walesa spurns offer to leave

Warsaw, March 23.—The Polish authorities have suggested that Mr Lech Walesa, the interned Solidarity leader, should voluntarily leave Poland with his family, his wife, Danuta said today.

"Of course we refused", she said in a telephone interview from her flat in Gdansk.

An Interior Ministry spokesman said today that he was unaware of a departure offer made specifically to the Walesa family.

The Communist Party newspaper *Tribuna Ludu* today denied reports that Mr



Collapse of a social experiment

Zurich's AJZ, Autonomous Youth Centre, in the Limmatstrasse, was

razed to the ground yesterday after its contents, including a handful of squatters, had been removed by police in the early morning (Ian McGregor writes).

Its fate was sealed a week ago

when church and social organizations responsible for its supervision withdrew from the grounds to ensure that the centre, once a warehouse, would not again become a focal point for demonstrators with toe onset of spring.

Similar demolitions have taken place in recent years in other Swiss cities. The site will become a garden.

Guerrillas threaten Salvador cities

San Salvador, March 23—Left-wing guerrillas announced plans today to march on El Salvador's cities in an attempt to overthrow the American-backed junta.

The disputed territory includes Tabasco Bay, a stretch of coastline on the Gulf of Tabasco south of El Salvador where an Israeli recreation complex is being built.

Dr El-Baz

delivered a

message

from President

Mubarak

to Mr Begin.

told reporters it was "friendly" and that Mr Begin

and that Mr Begin

was held.

Other controversies believed to have been discussed were Israel's demand that President Mubarak visit Jerusalem during a state visit and that sessions of the Palestinian autonomy negotiations be held in the capital.

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... a military sentence. Mrs Nadir, Turkey's leading columnist, is to three years in jail for violating a political debate, said a spokesman for her newspaper, *Tercüman*, a right-wing publication of more than 100,000 copies.

Mrs Ilıcak was sentenced to three years in jail for having violated the National Security Council, which virtually bans political life and public debate on Turkey's past and future politics. A military edict was issued to prevent mass media from reporting on the military took over in a coup on September 12, 1980.

The *Tercüman* spokesman said that Mrs Ilıcak, wife of Kemal Ilıcak, its editor, was convicted for being entitled "Fascism" in an article which referred to officials of the ultra-nationalist Action Party and death penalty for a right-wing conspiracy to throw the regime off power.

Battle victory
aim by Iraq

Iraq said it had launched a counter-offensive in the oil province of Kirkuk and had wiped out Iranian division. Iran, meanwhile, said that its forces had recaptured a large area occupied by Iraq.

The official Iraqi New Agency, in a report telecast by Reuters, said the battle had ended at Derafsh and Shush, littered with the bodies of Iranian soldiers. Tehran, monitored in London, said that more than 5,000 Iraqis had been killed and 10 wounded in the recent air offensive.

Dutch Labour
opposes fading

Amsterdam — Nationwide elections in the Netherlands today will give voters a chance to pronounce on the performance of the six-month-old coalition of Christian Democrats, Labour and Socialists. Mr Ruud Lubbers, leader of the coalition, said: "Our policies indicate that we have made some mistakes. We are reforming the economy, creating employment etc." Mr Jop van den Elzen, the Socialist leader, said: "The Socialists are supporting the coalition, but they are not satisfied with it."

The organizations argue this should permit a substantial reduction in positive

green rates, such as those in Britain and West Germany. But only if this does not stop a fair incomes distribution in the member states concerned since 1977.

The trend in lower farm incomes in France began in 1973 — three years before the rest of the Community — due to both a severe squeeze on costs relative to pricing and to a significant slowing in the growth of production.

The Committee of Agricultural Organizations in the European Community (COFECA) and the General Committee of Agricultural Corporation (COGECA) have said they want a 16.3 per cent increase in European currency unit incomes for the next marketing year starting on April 1.

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Farmers invade Paris calling for higher prices

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, March 23

Mr François Guillaume, the leader of the 700,000-strong French National Farmers' Union, appears to have won his wager to bring together 100,000 farmers in the biggest demonstration ever held in Paris. It was held in protest against the steady decline in their living standards in the past eight years, and to bring pressure on the Government to hold out in Brussels for a substantial increase in farm prices.

Precautions were taken to prevent the demonstration from degenerating into a riot; 5,000 farmers delegates effectively controlled the crowd, to "prevent the infiltration of external elements", anarchists, Trotskyists, and the like. "We have not come to smash things," the organizers said. Alcohol and firecrackers were banned, but in this respect discipline broke down. The police stayed well out of way in side streets.

The whole thing took place in a good humoured atmosphere, even though the east of Paris was paralysed for the greater part of the day. "Peasant, I agree; mujik, never," and, "Beware, I am discouraged, becoming enraged," some slogans read, as well as the usual puns on the name of the minister. Mme Edith Cresson (water cress). "We do not hold anything particularly against her," one farmer told me. "It is the English we are after. They are a damn nuisance to everyone." They would march on the embassy, he added, half in jest and take some of its staff hostage.

The vast square was black with people. The four-mile-long cortege proceeded by tractors, from which chains and sharp pieces of metal had been removed to avoid temptation, and by farmers' leaders, got slowly under way. It was accompanied by steady bursts of flares and bangs of bird scarers, which conjured up warlike reminiscences.

From the early hours, groups of farmers lay in wait for office workers at railway and metro stations to distribute

Figures prove the slide

From Ian Murray, Brussels, March 23

A Commission report this month disclosed that French farmers' incomes had suffered in real terms more than those in any other member state since 1977.

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EEC silver jubilee: Part 3

Europe speaks, the world listens

This is the last of three articles by Ian Murray in Brussels marking the first quarter-century of the European Economic Community, which was created with the signing of the Treaty of Rome on March 25, 1957.

If it has done nothing else over the past quarter of a century, the EEC has succeeded in putting Europe on the world trade map. Although bickering continues inside the Community, from the outside it represents the most important trading block in the world. In consequence, when Europe speaks, the world increasingly listens.

Given the current economic climate, it seems clear that, if the EEC had not been created 25 years ago, something like it would be necessary today if its individual member countries were to have any chance of facing the pressures of the United States and Japan. The Community may or may not be doing the job badly, but the fact is that Europe is now an established entity in the moulds of trading partners.

It is being made to think seriously about opening its markets much more than it would like. Even France, with its strong protectionist streak, is coming over to the view that the best way to force concessions from Japan is to do so collectively.

The United States now negotiates on trade quite naturally with Europe. Fibre producers in the Third World have been obliged to make their arrangements with the Community as a whole.

Protecting its security and trade has led the Community forward into developing its own foreign policy — an



FDP resists pressure to oust Schmidt

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, March 23

West Germany's small, but politically vital, Free Democratic Party (FDP) today resisted all pressure to bring about a change of Government in Bonn after Sunday's Lower Saxony Land election.

The victory of the Lower

Saxony Christian Democrats

and the severe losses of the Social Democrats (SPD), which confirmed a strong national trend, brought calls from the CDU for the Free Democrat to abandon the tattered, 12-year-old coalition with Herr Helmut Schmidt's SPD in Bonn and form a new Government with themselves.

Herr Franz Josef Strauss, leader of the CDU's Bavarian sister party, even said he did not rule out the possibility of an FDP-CDU coalition by the end of this year. But after a parliamentary party meeting in West Berlin Herr Wolfgang Mischnick, FDP floor leader, said the party had no reason to consider a change of coalition partners.

The FDP made their decisions according to what they thought right "and not according to the expectations of Franz Josef Strauss", he added tartly.

While detailed independent verification of the Army's

claims is impossible, a tour

of military bases from Oshakati in Ovamboland to Mpacha in the eastern Caprivi Strip offered reasonable

convincing evidence that

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ness.

The guerrilla war is con-

centrated on Ovamboland, an

area of 20,540 square miles

crossed by river beds,

dotted by salt-pans and

covered mainly by scrub and

stunted mopani trees. More

than 60 per cent of its 475,000

Swapo-speaking inhabitants

— half the population of

Namibia — live in the central

part of Ovamboland and

within 30 miles of the

Angolan border. As many

Swapoans again live on the

far side of the border.

There is little doubt that the

South Africans, if they

wanted, could go on fighting

for many years. It is

in the jargon of military

analysts, a "low-intensity"

war: so low, in fact, that the

number of guerrilla-related

incidents in an average

month is about equal to the

number occurring daily during the last stages of the civil war in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia.

That said, the conflict is a

far from negligible drain on

South Africa's resources,

costing, it is thought, about

400m rands (£230m) a year

and tying down up to half

the standing Army of 60,000-plus

men at a time of growing

activity by black nationalist

guerrillas in South Africa itself.

The defence budget is

was increased last year by 30

per cent.

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— half the population of

Namibia moves inch by inch towards independence

From Michael Horrocks, Oshakati, Northern Namibia March 23

"Swapo's strength is down by 10 to 15 per cent on what it was a year ago. The number of incidents has also dropped, and I am sure we will eventually eliminate Swapo as a fighting force" Brigadier Jan Kloppen, Chief of Staff Operation, told visiting correspondents at South African military headquarters in Windhoek, the Namibian capital, last week.

This confident assessment of the current state of the 17-year-old guerrilla war between South Africa and the South-West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) guerrillas fighting for the independence of Namibia (South-West Africa) was echoed by Army commanders at forward bases along the territory's 1,000-mile northern frontier with southern Angola, much of it an unprotected "cut-line".

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Whitehall portrait: The Home Office, 200 years old this week

The ministry of short, sharp shocks

Tomorrow the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visit the Home Office at Queen Anne's Gate to celebrate the department's bicentenary. David Walker surveys the functions of William Whitelaw's domain.

The Home Office's main task is the administration of pain — or "emotions," as Mr William Whitelaw, the present Home Secretary, says, with late-twentieth century sensitivity that has earned him few friends among his party's hangers-on and flingers. But really the business of this great 200-year-old department of state is pain — in the Benthamite sense of penalties against breaking the rules, the criminal law and the social control of individual freedom.

The pain is often real enough. The Home Office runs an apparatus of arrest, border control and imprisonment which entails pain in the "short, sharp shock" sense. Truncheons bruise; arrested people sometimes die; eyes sting, too. Home Office civil servants order up the CS gas; the Merseyside constituency fires it.

The technology of the Queen's Peace changes, but the core Home Office work remains the same as in the nineteenth century when an administrative catch-all from the time of George III, it took on its special colour as combined police department and ministry of justice.

The functions, however distasteful, are necessary for the continuation of civil society — any society. Threats to law and order are not abstract. Mr Whitelaw refers to some dozens of HM Prisons as "fairly terrifying characters." Menace is often close to home. A celebratory booklet issued by the Home Office discloses that *The Times* could, if it so wished, mark the centenary next year of one of the first Fenian outrages on the mainland: a parcel of dynamite left on the newspaper's steps in 1883.

But to whom is the public safety entrusted? John Stuart Mill writing in the age of Foggis and Bull's-eye lanterns, contended that civilized society depended for its refinement on these necessary functions, the dirty work, being done by "delegation to peculiar and narrow classes", professionals of pain.

The Home Office does the delegation; its job is the organization and oversight of the peculiar and narrow classes. Mill's examples were judges, soldiers, the executioner. Once upon a time the Home Office paid domestic spies like the notorious "Oliver". Nowadays it oversees prison warders, immigration officials, the Special Air Service Regiment and Mr James Anderson.

Mill went on to argue that the work of delegation was subtle, it could be achieved only by "a perfection of mechanical arrangements impracticable in any but a high state of civilization". Something the Home Office, for all the plush modernity of its St. James's headquarters, is not.

Indeed the events of recent weeks suggest the mechanical arrangements are all too fragile. The name of Mr Anderson, the Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, suggests the increasing unease surrounding the cordial between councils, civil servants and magistrates under which the police in England and Wales are administered. Post-Stansbury reverberations from the cities show how crime becomes a social issue; the Home Office is not a social department.

"Things come at you; you can't in the end escape," commented

one official, and the accumulation of political pressure on Mr Whitelaw from within his own party to "do something" about crime might be taken as an example. Home Secretaries and their civil servants will always be at the political centre because beneath the day's news, the Parliamentary questions and the moral panics (rape, mugging) there are questions about the social order itself.

From Home Office officials comes a picture of balance, and in a sense they will probably always be in the middle. To the left, liberals and critics of society, the pain administered by the state is hateful or absurd; it is not pain but social justice that will hold society together. To the right, there will never be enough pain (corporal punishment, spartan penal regimes) because to them pain is a social cement; they want only one half of Bentham.

The Home Office formula is: enough pain to keep order. It is a formula that gets buffeted from both sides.

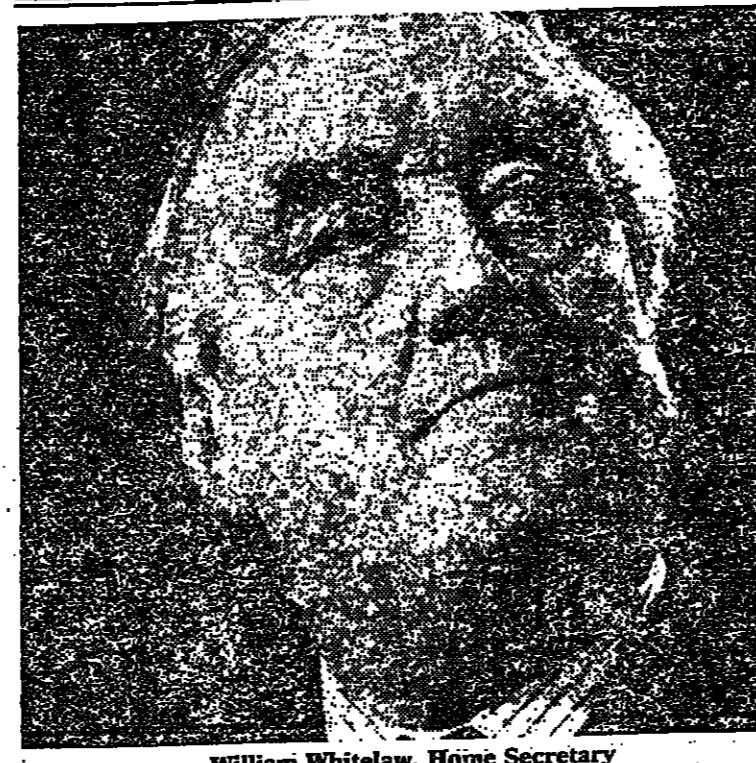
It runs Britain's largest stud

On the basis of the formula Mr Whitelaw says of the Home Office with pride over last year's riots: "We managed to keep Britain calm through that situation." The formula is, of course, not neutral. Among the Home Office's ragbag of ancient responsibilities are various seal-delivering and Mail-decorating royal duties. And the Home Office stands, again in Mr Whitelaw's words, as "the guardian of the traditions... for the preservation of the fabric of the state".

This makes it the department of emergencies, which naturally vary in their seriousness. In the early 1960s there was a celebrated Home Office emergency when M.P.'s reported that M Georges Bidault, the former Prime Minister of France, had arrived in Britain without the Home Office's having any record of his arrival.

At other times, emergency is signalled by the sight of Mr Robert Andrew, the deputy secretary in charge of police, dashing along Birdcage Walk to the Cabinet Office for example to administer the Stansted hijacking. As Mr David Heaton, an under-secretary responsible for civil defence, emergencies and fire, put it: each department of government is responsible for its own emergencies.

If London floods, that is for the Environment. It can call on troops under



William Whitelaw, Home Secretary

leaves to the Civil Service machine which had not, until recently, even considered paring candle ends.

Sir Derek Rayner, the Prime Minister's efficiency adviser, has not been barbed. And there is, now that police pay is both generous and indexed, a new awareness of the need to extract values for money. Mr Andrew, in charge of the police department, is candid. "One of the things that struck me when I came here was that the Home Office is not cost-conscious," he said. "After all, many of its activities are those where money does not figure, or only in a minor way."

The Queen's Peace comes, at £2,000, relatively cheap in the scale of modern British government. Directly employed Home Office staff numbered in January nearly 35,000, of whom 25,600 were in the prison department. As a demand-led service, prisons have not lacked recruits for staff, nor, after decades of neglect, for new capital spending.

Such figures — police numbers are outside London, at an all-time high — should add up to good times for the narrow and peculiar classes and, by extension, for the Home Office. Under a new Permanent Secretary, Sir Brian Cubbon, there is a scent of change in the air.

The tight departmentalism of the Home Office seems to have given way to a more collegiate structure where the deputy secretaries in charge of the foremost" Management he various divisions now meet regularly.

Home Office spending (constant autumn 1979 prices) and crime figures

| | 1950-51 | 1970-71 | 1981-82 |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Police | £339.4m | £1059.7m | £1640.3m |
| Prisons | £36.3m | £208.4m | £315.8m |
| Prison Population | 20,750 | 39,000 | 42,000 |
| Serious offences known to the police | 479,400 | 1,555,995 | 2,690,000 |

Home office staff

| | April 1979 | January 1982 |
|--|------------|--------------|
| Total staff | 33,490 | 34,856 |
| Prison department | 23,777 | 25,625 |
| Administrators (principal grade and above) | 292 | 272 |

The Home Office

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The main functions of the Home Office

• **Broadcasting.** The Home Office licenses the BBC and IBA — programme content remains entirely their responsibility. The Home Office handles wavelengths and frequencies. It also deals with technical planning and broadcasting legislation including the Code of Advertising for the IBA.

• **Race.** The Commission for Racial Equality is a Home Office quango. Each department of government is responsible for the "ethnic element" in its policies but the Home Office is held, by the present government, to have a leading role on race questions.

• **Sexual equality.** The Equal Opportunities Commission is another Home Office quango.

• **The Home Office rag-bag.** According to the traditional formula "the Home Office deals with such internal affairs of England and Wales as are not assigned to other departments". This includes royal ceremonial; relationships between church and state; charities; gambling — the Gaming Board is a Home Office quango. Also see shop regulation, the Lord Chancellor's department responsible for the courts; the Lord Chancellor appoints judges and magistrates; the Home Office is in general responsible for the machinery and procedure of the criminal and magistrates' courts.

the real demands of the community are." This sounds a little like Civil Service know-how, but refers to a vital function that, the Home Office fulfils: to be a block, a mountain of dispassionate appraisal when the gales of moral panic blow.

In his bicentenary lecture, Mr James Callaghan, speaking as a former Home Secretary, argued that the Home Office should become a leading social department, that it was a tragedy that it had lost responsibility for children in 1970. But the Home Office record on race makes the proposition doubtful.

Race for the Home Office means immigration control. Positive work for better ethnic relations was livened off to the Commission for Racial Equality; however much criticism is levied at that body it is unlikely the Home Office would ever take back its prosecuting or propaganda-making roles.

Mr Whitelaw says, sincerely, he wants the debate to move away from immigration to talk about ethnic differences naturally. Changes in the machinery of government would help — as he acknowledges when he wonders aloud whether the Home Office's odd little corner of broadcasting policy might not fit anywhere else.

Visitors to Mr Raison notice immediately the huge trolley which sits permanently by his desk. It is full of cases: he gets 15,000 references a year from MP's of individuals caught in the various nets of the immigration system. Every senior Home Office official shares part of a huge departmental burden of casework. Prisoners appeal: men appeal against disciplinary charges; immigrants and would-be immigrants appeal. Mr Raison said that up to 40 per cent of immigration appeals could be successful. "The system is ridiculously overloaded."

Yet that the Home Office's departmental wisdom is that casework tempers the pain with mercy, marrying the heart with the head in Mr Whitelaw's words, is a vital function, a way of balancing individual against the collective interest. "It is the interplay, the contrast of these that characterizes most of what happens here," Mr Raison said.

CINEMAS

ACADEMY 1, 437 2981. Claude François' *La Vie et l'Amour*.

ACADEMY 2, 437 1529. Tarikov's *Portrait of a Girl*.

ACADEMY 3, 437 5111. Alan Alda in *Death Wish II*.

ACADEMY 4, 437 3141. *Death Wish III*.

ACADEMY 5, 437 3142. *Death Wish IV*.

ACADEMY 6, 437 3143. *Death Wish V*.

ACADEMY 7, 437 3144. *Death Wish VI*.

ACADEMY 8, 437 3145. *Death Wish VII*.

ACADEMY 9, 437 3146. *Death Wish VIII*.

ACADEMY 10, 437 3147. *Death Wish IX*.

ACADEMY 11, 437 3148. *Death Wish X*.

ACADEMY 12, 437 3149. *Death Wish XI*.

ACADEMY 13, 437 3150. *Death Wish XII*.

ACADEMY 14, 437 3151. *Death Wish XIII*.

ACADEMY 15, 437 3152. *Death Wish XIV*.

ACADEMY 16, 437 3153. *Death Wish XV*.

ACADEMY 17, 437 3154. *Death Wish XVI*.

ACADEMY 18, 437 3155. *Death Wish XVII*.

ACADEMY 19, 437 3156. *Death Wish XVIII*.

ACADEMY 20, 437 3157. *Death Wish XIX*.

ACADEMY 21, 437 3158. *Death Wish XX*.

ACADEMY 22, 437 3159. *Death Wish XXI*.

ACADEMY 23, 437 3160. *Death Wish XXII*.

ACADEMY 24, 437 3161. *Death Wish XXIII*.

ACADEMY 25, 437 3162. *Death Wish XXIV*.

ACADEMY 26, 437 3163. *Death Wish XXV*.

ACADEMY 27, 437 3164. *Death Wish XXVI*.

ACADEMY 28, 437 3165. *Death Wish XXVII*.

ACADEMY 29, 437 3166. *Death Wish XXVIII*.

ACADEMY 30, 437 3167. *Death Wish XXIX*.

ACADEMY 31, 437 3168. *Death Wish XXX*.

ACADEMY 32, 437 3169. *Death Wish XXXI*.

ACADEMY 33, 437 3170. *Death Wish XXXII*.

ACADEMY 34, 437 3171. *Death Wish XXXIII*.

ACADEMY 35, 437 3172. *Death Wish XXXIV*.

ACADEMY 36, 437 3173. *Death Wish XXXV*.

ACADEMY 37, 437 3174. *Death Wish XXXVI*.

ACADEMY 38, 437 3175. *Death Wish XXXVII*.

ACADEMY 39, 437 3176. *Death Wish XXXVIII*.

ACADEMY 40, 437 3177. *Death Wish XXXIX*.

ACADEMY 41, 437 3178. *Death Wish XL*.

ACADEMY 42, 437 3179. *Death Wish XLI*.

ACADEMY 43, 437 3180. *Death Wish XLII*.

ACADEMY 44, 437 3181. *Death Wish XLIII*.

ACADEMY 45, 437 3182. *Death Wish XLIV*.

ACADEMY 46, 437 3183. *Death Wish XLV*.

ACADEMY 47, 437 3184. *Death Wish XLVI*.

Donald Cooper

Television Minefield of comedy

Scenes of everyday life in the black townships of South Africa and the unexpected arrival there of the Messiah, or Murana, are the subject of a brilliant two-man entertainment by Percy Mwanga and Mbongeni Ngema called *Woz Albert!* (Rise Up, Albert!) which was the subject of last night's *Evening* (BBC 1). David M. Thompson's programme comprised excerpts from the show, interviews with the writer-actors, street scenes which inspired their inventiveness and reactions from Blacks and Whites who have seen it in theatres and halls all over the Republic. It was nice, said one young white couple, grinning shyly, it was nice to know how the Blacks felt about their life; presumably the point had never been made so effectively before.

Woz Albert! is a bitter comic strip run over a minefield in which Mwanga and Ngema employ all the basic theatrical skills of mime, energy, intelligence, timing and wit to impersonate everything from young boys selling meat to old men threading a needle and, where necessary, hair clippers, bulldozers and a helicopter over Table Bay. The end is high political theatre and it worked like a dream on the box.

Beside it the last of Andre Singer's trilogy on life in contemporary Africa (*Disappearing World*, *Granada*) seemed to come from some unreachable idyll of historic time while the problems of Christine in *A Sudden Wrench* (Play for Today, BBC 1) seemed positively luxurious. Singer, his director Leslie Woodhead and anthropologist David Turton went to one of the very few remote inhabited areas of the New Theatre: "My mother was a dress designer and they'd met at art school, so I grew up among painters and designers with the deep conviction that I was destined to be a dancer. I studied for 13

years without ever getting to be very good, but it was as a dancer that I first got into the theatre".

When she was 16, in 1960, she got into the last Robert Atkins season at the Open Air Theatre in Regent's Park as "a nymph" in *The Tempest*: "In those days I had a lot of red hair and Atkins had always fancied young red-haired ladies, but at the Camden School for Girls they seemed to think it was all good experience, so they used to let me off on Wednesday afternoons to do the matinees. It was like being thrown back suddenly into the mid-1920s;

Atkins never knew who I was but used to shout 'You ... out of the way' when he wanted something to happen. By then he was too ill to go on playing Prospero himself, so he needed a lark in the bar reminiscing with Russell Thorndike until the interval when he'd wander into the wings and, as the nymphs were all making their exit, there'd be a little scream and a lot of rustling and you'd know he'd pounced again. On the last night he made a wonderful, sad, bitter speech about how he'd never had a subsidy or any proper recognition and after it we were all told to lock our dressing-room doors but at 75 he climbed up a drainpipe and through the lavatory window to kiss us all goodbye. It was a different world!"

From there Miss Kestelman rejoined the modern theatre, first as a student at the Central in the generation of Jack Shepherd and Marty Crickshank, and then straight into rep at the Liverpool Playhouse and the Library Theatre, Manchester. "Ten pounds a week, that was, in 1967; five went to the landlady and on the other five you could live quite surprisingly well. I had this fantasy about becoming a film star but in the meantime I went on doing the real work and that's how it's always been. The RSC first asked me to join them as a spear-carrier straight from drama school, but that seemed a bit pointless so I did the reps instead and by the time I did join it was allowed to understudy Sheila Allen

as Goneril, the role I'm playing now, in the Eric Porter *Lear*; then I took over from Sue Fleetwood on an American tour of *Much Ado* and that led to the *Brook Dream*.

"With one or two exceptions, like Alan Howard, most of that company was still extremely inexperienced. Shakespeare and Peter could be very frightening, every night I went home from rehearsals wondering whether I'd ever be able to do it and right up until the first press night Peter seemed as unsure as the rest of us about precisely what sort of show we had. I remember doing two or three try-outs in front of children at the Arts Centre in Birmingham but it was only on the last two or three days of rehearsal that he suddenly became authoritarian and started giving us fixed moves. The first night was like a tightrope, he had to fall or fly, and we flew!"

That *Dream* became a passport to other work, and Sara Kestelman used it to leave the RSC and branch out into television as well as her only West End venture, an eccentric Tony Richardson stage version of *I Claudius*:

"We were all summoned to rehearsals in a French village that Tony seemed to have bought. You either love a man like that or you hate him, and I loved him; besides, Messalina was the most marvellous part — dancer, murderer, prostitute, and died an Empress. What more could an actress want? We drank a lot of champagne in Tony's swimming pool while John Mortimer was bashing out a script, but sadly that feeling of euphoria did not spread to the reviews and we were off in a month. Still, I'd never missed it for anything".

Miss Kestelman's film experience has not been a lot happier, despite distinguished work for John Boorman in *Zardoz* and Ken Russell in *Lisztomania* her one bid for box-office success was as the Chestnut Cat in a screen version of *Alice* for which she spent five days stuck up in a tree trying to operate a mechanical tail before being replaced by Roy Kinnear:



Sara Kestelman rehearsing "Macbeth" at Stratford

"They kept telling me to look sexy like Eartha Kitt, and all I felt was extremely silly; I was padded up like an elephant by a Shepperton costume designer who kept calling me Joan and the whole thing was a fiasco".

From that she went to the comparative safety of the National Theatre where she spent five happy years from 1977, first of all taking over from Maria Aitken in *Bedroom Farce* and then playing everything from Bolt's *State of Reason* to Rosalind in Dexter's *As You Like It*. "But gradually the roles got

older and older until I think they thought I'd become Coral Browne, so I decided maybe it was time to move on again; I went to the Young Vic to play *Childe Byron* with David Essex, which was fascinating, not because it entirely worked — which it did not — but because it did not — and because of Essex. I've been lucky in working with some larger-than-life people of different generations, from Atkins through Ken Russell and Tony Richardson to Essex, and that in a way is what this business is all about, people. It's certainly a lot more interesting than marriage or children. So they tell me."

Theatre Blow on Blow

Soho Poly

Few crimes are condemned more quickly than childbeating, and few criminals defend themselves more glibly than those who beat children. *Blow on Blow*, the newest offering in the Soho Poly's season of German plays, is startlingly candid about the whole business. The more so since all the words are taken from one life, from the story told to a Berlin court by a woman who was sentenced to several years in prison for the brutal beatings of one of her children.

That single voice has been edited by Maria Reinhard to tell a story as harsh as any of the beatings. Veronika M's sometimes rambling statement reaches back to her own childhood memories of a strict mother, of a beating from her father when he swung her by her legs and banged her head against the wall of institution followed by an hour of speaking, the story moves through her marriages and childbearing experiences, with husbands either bigamous or jailed, until she meets a man who lifts her out of drink and builds a home with her.

Despite the partial rescue of her life, the state imposes penalties on her earlier lapses and she is imprisoned while her children are taken into care. She fights to regain one particular child, taken away in infancy, but that girl is the one who takes the worse of the mother's blows, the one who finds herself bashed against the wall as Veronika M had been.

Jan Sargent's production of this searing testimony is removed from the courtroom. It takes place in what amounts to an expressionistic cage, enclosing the audience and designed by Claudia Mayer as an immensely suggestive environment exposing the elements of Veronika M's life.

Chainlink fencing presses a lifetime of clothing to each wall while Kika Markham wanders restlessly through the room, telling the story and gradually preparing to return to prison.

Miss Markham is more restless than she needs to be, without all the modulations that would finally release the pain of Veronika M's life. But she is still feeling her way through the demands of the text and is generally working towards a more effective end. She speaks the words of the translation by Estella Schmid and Billy Colvill with a naturalism too near to art, but the honesty of Veronika M burns through.

Ned Chaillet

Dance

Ideas out of context

Ballet Rambert

Sadler's Wells

Richard Alston's treatment of *Rite of Spring* was given at Sadler's Wells on Monday, completing a repertory for Ballet Rambert's London season. The two solo roles were both differently cast from the premiere a year ago. Quinny Sacks now plays the chosen girl, giving an account of the part that is slightly less crazed than Sally Owen's, but no less fearful.

That role is about equally well done in both the original and the present interpretation. The other leading part, the sage, remains for me as unconvincing as in Robert North's reading on Monday as in that of Yair Vardi. North powders his hair to age his appearance, but walks with his usual easy stride, so that instead of looking old he seems merely a prematurely grey young man.

Alston's choreography must share the blame for the role's ineffectiveness. It starts with the interesting concept of making the sage catalyst who, rather than choosing the sacrificial victim, simply provokes her into picking herself. But to make the most of that idea, the part probably needs to be either more static or more active, to bring out a more brooding presence or to needle the potential victims more sharply.

As it stands, Alston's *Rite* is full of good ideas, the sense of cold, for instance, or the presence of the protective older woman. But the ideas are not fully worked into a dramatic context, so that, although it is easy to admire what he has

John Percival

idealized synthesis of rock and r&b styles, hoping to combine the reassuring sound of the horn-led blues with a desire to twist the conventional forms. Springfield was not the only beneficiary of his discoveries, and on Monday evening, in the last of his four London concerts, Morrison proved that he is still the master of his own hybrid.

As ever, he controlled his band — seven musicians and three female singers — with a subtle kind of semaphore, his gestures signalling tempos, breaks, diminuendos and repeats. The contrast between his tubby, immobile figure and the music's life-some grace was just one among the resulting creative tensions.

Two drummers drove the band without needing to pound a Hammond organ and the two horns (the trumpetier Mark Isham and the tenor saxophonist Pee Wee Ellis) and three singers were deployed as antiphonal choruses, against which Morrison could play vocal phrasings of such rhythmic acuity that sometimes (as in the infectious new "Bright Side of the Road") it seemed to lift the band by itself.

Long before Bruce Springsteen appeared, Morrison was searching for an

"into the Mystic", "Moon-

wavelength" and "Wavelength" preface the set, which included a charming gospel-tinted arrangement of "It's All in the Game", an intent version of Sonny Boy Williams' demon-driven "Help Me", a relaxed "Tupelo Honey" and a clutch of new songs, either nostalgic ("Cleaning Windows"), or devotional ("She Gives Me Religion", "Dweller on the Threshold").

Of the latter, noteworthy were "Vando Staircase", in which Morrison produced a few bars of brilliantly appropriate lead guitar, and another in which his rapid-fire monologue mentioned Joyce, Eliot, Auden, Isherwood, Ginsberg and both Dylan before peaking in an electrifying exchange of shouts with Ellis. The encores included a disappointingly slack "Cyrus Avenue", a ferocious "Gloria" and a celebratory "What'd I Say".

Someone complained afterwards that Morrison remains an awkward performer who still does not know what to do with himself between songs or during other musicians' solos. Nothing becomes him and his music so well as that utter lack of artifice.

Richard Williams

Sinfonietta/Knuessen

Queen Elizabeth Hall/Radio 3

Just as the fantasy world of a child's imagination can often be more richly stimulated by stories read and heard than by the specificity of television images, so, tantalizing as it was, the first British concert performance of Oliver Knussen's fantasy opera *Where the Wild Things Are* worked its own magic.

From the programme's commentary and monochrome pictures, we could well imagine what the unfinished stage premiere must have been like in Brussels in 1980. Yet it is the meticulously heard and crafted and often beguilingly beautiful colours and textures of Knussen's score that illuminate Maurice Sendak's springing libretto.

What makes Knussen's deliberate attempt to revive professional fantasy opera for children (à la *Hansel und Gretel* and *L'enfant et les sortileges*) so successful is not only this detail but the dramatic potential of the music itself, the more keenly appreciated in concert performance. The climactic sixth scene is, frustratingly, still not ready, but now effective the music-making finds real to fantasy world at the boy hero Max's rocks in a boat on a sea of horn, harp and tremolo strings in the first interlude, how sensitively placed the last three scenes as he "returns", wind, tuned percussion and strings seeming to suspend and finally restore his physical and emotional security.

The London Sinfonietta, under Knussen himself, brought the work as near the theatre as possible (it is to be staged by NO at Christmas), just as the Sinfonietta Voices fleshed out with such fierce fun the "piggin Yiddish", the

yelps, splutters, moans and embryonic language of the Wild Things themselves. Rosemary Hardy's virtuous performance as Max revealed the vulnerability as much as the vitality of the child's music, her final "dream" aria finely scaled and bright with that detail of childhood imagining that makes the work itself so entirely convincing.

Hilary Finch

Festival of India

Festival Hall

Monday night's inaugural concert of the Festival of India marked the start of an eight-month presentation of the subcontinent's music, art, science and technology in various parts of London. It was built around three outstanding Indian musicians: M. S. Subbulakshmi, Ravi Shankar and Zubin Mehta.

Miss Subbulakshmi, a singer, had the first half, which formed an anthology of Carnatic (southern Indian) devotional pieces, several items each with its distinctive raga and taala being linked together. The accompaniment was provided by a small ensemble of violin, mrdanga, ghatam, kanjira and two sitars, and there were rises and falls of intensity within this group that were quite unpredictable to the Western ear.

At the same time, one soon got a sense of this music as being an intricate communication on the vocal line. The violin playing, at once so intriguingly similar and dissimilar to European practice, was the main point, though, was combining an (amplified) sitar with orchestra, some phrasing and nuance for which there are few precedents. This gave rise to many unexpected textures, and the music was full of colour and animation. It was

the first movement, and the pulse of colour and animation. It was

drawn the ear like a magnet,

however, and one came away

with a renewed appreciation of what an extraordinary virtuoso he is.

Before the concert I had wondered whether Menuhin might lead the performance himself as violinist, but he was content with a baton to guide a small string ensemble, founded on two doublebasses, and with bassoon doubling the cellos.

Menuhin has been leading chamber orchestral performances of this kind since his Bath Festival days. One could have foreseen that he would tend the *Adagio* with loving hands, that phrasing and nuance would be scrupulously tailored, and the music's moods sympathetically evoked. Ensemble and inner-part-movement left a little to be desired in the first movement, and the pulse of the first movement sounded too heavy and earthy for a courtly dance. A larger band took the platform for Schumann's Piano Concerto. Sitting upstairs in the first tier, I noticed that the woodwind projected their music more immediately than the LSO strings, and that Krystian Zimerman allowed the solo part to melt in the mouth, so to say, without sacrificing clarity of enunciation.

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Max Harrison

Barbican Hall

Yehudi Menuhin is conducting the London Symphony Orchestra's concerts in the Barbican this week. Their symphony on Monday night was Beethoven's *Eroica*. They began with Mozart's D major *Divertimento*. K205.

William Mann

LSO/Menuhin

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London debuts

Too little substance

It was both curious and

frustrating that the young

flautist, Bette Rumbel

Richards should travel all

the way from the States to

make her British debut in

the Purcell Room with such a

remarkably insubstantial

programme. In just under an

hour (including interval) the

most weighty and also most

imaginatively played piece

was Copland's *Duo* for flute

and piano, its open-air

yodelling calls modulated

from near to far with a

steadiness of breath control

that could soon taint an

daring dance rhythms and

back again.

While her Faure *Fantaisie*

was fluent but expressively

over-cautious, the mischievous

neo-classic melodic

Outbreak of peace over the Wall

Patricia Clough reports on a growing East German movement against nuclear arms

Quietly, and unobtrusively, something that looks remarkably like a peace movement is growing up in the most loyal and strategically important wing of the Soviet camp: East Germany.

It is still a tender plant which could easily be crushed under the communist Government's heel. But the East German authorities, who unwittingly nurtured it themselves, seem at a loss to know what to do about it.

It has been fed for months on a massive diet of propaganda against the new Nato missiles, the "warmongering" Reagan administration and, in praise of the peace movement in West Germany.

All this would probably have had little effect — such is the East Germans' faith in their official media — if the basic facts had not been reported on West German television and radio which reach most parts of the country.

The news struck at a fear which is as deep among East Germans as it is among West Germans — the fear of another war.

"They were always fairly sure the Russians did not want another war, they know how terribly they had suffered during the last one," a Western observer says. "They used to be sure the Americans would never start one, but after all the talk in Washington they are no longer so sure. They are afraid."

The first stirrings came last autumn. All at once, peace and disarmament became a burning issue in the East German Protestant church, in the youth groups and the regional synods. Apparently spontaneously, Herr Stephan Hermlin, a leading East German writer, organized an East-West writers' peace conference in East Berlin.

These developments apparently suited the Government's own ends. Herr Hermlin was able to hold his congress, and Western TV and press were permitted to attend.

But the regime got more than it bargained for. The writers, like the young Christians, agreed that Nato missiles were bad. But then, they went on to argue, are the Soviet missiles not bad too? Why can't we do away with all nuclear weapons?

In Potsdam, young people take part in an organized demonstration against Nato's European-based nuclear forces; but East Germans are also beginning to criticise their own nuclear policy

Henry Fairlie

Reagan, still a star in the Mid-West

one now reads about Pittsburgh is of the steady decline of the steel industry. I asked him if it would recover. He returned an expected "no".

Pittsburg must be very depressed, I said, and his answer was unexpected: "Not really. The impact on the economy is not very great. Pittsburg has become a financial more than an industrial centre."

I talked later to another man from Pittsburgh. He told the same story: "The steel industry is hurting, but it isn't hurting Pittsburg." To be joined into realizing that Pittsburg can no longer be classified as just a steel city is to be reminded that one must get out of Washington to discover all that is going on in this huge land. Even before we reach Pittsburg after eight hours, my pictures of the industrial northeast and its depression had shifted.

We drew into Pittsburg shortly before midnight. I hopped out of my bedroom on to the platform. A few minutes later the train from New York drew in, on time as we had been.

There then took place that busy, noisy night-time shunting which I always associated with Crewe. The Washington and New York sections were joined, luggage vans fixed to luggage vans, sleeping cars

next to sleeping cars to make one train for the long haul to Chicago. It was not only schoolboy fun to watch the railway men playing trains with their immense diesel engines. One learnt from the passengers who were embarking and disembarking to go to a dozen cities on the still bustling business of America's heartland.

At breakfast the next morning the train drew slowly into Fort Wayne. Everyone in the dining car craned to look to left and right at the devastating floods about which one had casually read. The two rivers which meet at Fort Wayne, swollen by a quick thaw, had become one churning sea covering the town. Yet on the platform at 7.30 am were the commuters, waiting for their train.

I asked a ticket collector if he could bring me back a Fort Wayne newspaper. What old Fort Wayne, not network television news, think of its floods?

This was strong Reagan country at the last election, which he must hold for his party this year. He had visited the city to throw a sandbag or two for the cameras as it tried to reinforce its dykes. In the newspaper was an awkward editorial defending him for that visit. His descent on the

city, had stirred a lot of criticism in Fort Wayne. The defence in the editorial was not enthusiastic. It seemed odd in such a bastion of Mid-West Republicanism that so ordinary a visit by a President to what he later designated a disaster area should need to be so anxiously defended.

One incumbent Republican Congressman, a moderate,

had been defeated by a State senator, a Conservative. He had been criticized by his opponent for not giving uncritical support to Mr Reagan. Was this, then, a signal? Hardly. Another moderate Republican Congressman elsewhere in the State had successfully fended off a challenge from a Conservative.

What is more, in the most

hard-fought contest for a State office, the candidate mostly clung to Mr Reagan's name, finished a poor third. If there was anything at all to be told from the tally of all the results, it was that support of Mr Reagan and his policies does not automatically guarantee success. Yet neither does it automatically spell defeat.

There is uneasiness in his party, and there is among the people in this vital mid-West State, but one cannot overlook the fact that, at the

right moment this year, he may still throw a sandbag or two into his party's dykes, more effectively than he did at Fort Wayne. One has only to gaze at the prosperity of Chicago moreover, the hub of the mid-West, and its bustling life, to wonder how deeply people actually are upset by the economic situation, unless it directly touches them.

They are worried, they grumble, some are scared. But there is also a mood out there that it might be much worse — especially under anyone else than Mr Reagan.

At the weekend I travelled on to Wisconsin which advertises itself as "America's dairyland". It is a state with a very individual political tradition, with strongly progressive streaks to its mid-West Republicanism. At the last election it swung almost uniformly to Mr Reagan, only Madison and the seat of a traditionally Liberal university holding out. How Wisconsin moves is really indicative of only its own mood. Yet its progressive tradition makes an interesting state in which to try to judge the character and strength of the Conservatism on which Mr Reagan must be able to call again this year.

I sat down after a couple of days and decided that the

news for the Democrats may not be good. A Conservative mood which is anxious first and last to restore and protect the traditional values of society shows little sign of changing. A young couple who went to live in the country town of Portage, went from church to church to choose one in which to worship. They found the only two that were crowded were also the most fundamentalist. There the full Conservative preaching — "this is what you shall believe, this is how you shall act, this is what you will vote for" — draws and holds congregations that touch them.

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But there is also a mood out there that it might be much worse — especially under anyone else than Mr Reagan.

Farmer across the nation are enduring their fourth or fifth depressed year. But although they try to increase the federal subsidies to them, they remain convinced that Mr Reagan must be even more severe with others. They are in no mood just now to look to the Democrats as an escape. But that is only one other fact that is clear out here in the mid-West. Not even those who would like to return to the Democrats seem to believe that the party has either policies or men which are worth supporting. The Democrats back in Washington should remember those sandbags which President Reagan threw into the dykes. He could do just that this year to save his party.

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No one denies that this year's Congressional election will be the most interesting and simply the most exciting for many a year. So after a good lunch on Capitol Hill last week I boarded a sleeping car at Union Station at 3.55 pm.

The only way to cover the mid-term election is to travel the country to the Senators' and Congressmen's individual States and the most rewarding way to travel in America is still by train, if a train is still running to wherever one is trying to go on the country's sadly neglected railroads.

Even a journey of a mere 18 hours from Washington to Chicago has its lessons to teach, reminding one of the vastness and diversity of the nation which will seem to vote as one nine months from now. By sunset we had already crossed the swirling Shenandoah and Potomac rivers which converge at Harper's Ferry where three States also meet. Before us lay the Cumberland Gap through which we would cross the Alleghenies. From there the great plains unfold until they at last reach the Rockies. Washington is soon forgotten. The focus has changed. The West is in front.

In the dining car I had a drink with some other passengers. This is one of the advantages of trains: one can chose one's companions. One of them was a businessman from Pittsburgh who always spends his Christmas in England. He wanted to talk about England; I wanted to talk about Pittsburgh. All that

tinted in fine style: "We gotta a red, and we gotta a white. Have you got a bottle-opener?"

Bryant was declared the winner and given the gold cup, only to have it unceremoniously snatched away after protests from the jury. Finally both shared the prize money, and Tewkesbury went home with the cup.

Unkind cut?

In a show of solidarity with President Reagan, the Poles and the Afghans, the EEC finance ministers have agreed to restrict imports of caviare to 75 per cent of the 1980 total.

To add to the grim confrontation news, it will be equally difficult to purchase Russian king crab, tinned salmon, refrigerators, alarm clocks and ambergris. The restrictions will cut EEC imports from the Soviet Union by a crippling 1 per cent.

The Allington Court Gymnasium in London has revoked the memberships of several body builders. The reason given was that they took up too much space.

Nostalgic note

When Robert Cohen performs with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra at the Festival Hall tomorrow he will, at the age of only 22, be celebrating the tenth anniversary of his debut there. He still has, but of course no longer plays, the three-quarter size cello with which he made his first appearance.

Colonel David Boyle, who is organizing the reunion, tells me

to see the pheasants strutting about the north Hampshire fields like farmyard chickens, safe from legal pursuit for another six months, you would not think that they are close relatives to many of the world's most endangered species.

Yet the justification for this exhibition by leading wildlife artists at the Bladon Gallery, Hursley Tarrant, near Andover, is that of 45 pheasant species, a third are under threat of extinction. Things are little better for some of the other galliformes, which include francolins, curassows and megapodes as well as wild turkeys.

While it used to be "up goes a guinea, bang goes sixpence, down comes half-a-crown," a PHShot calculates that nowadays it costs £10 to put a pheasant over the guns. Cartridges cost 8p each, and last season in Hampshire the birds were £3 a brace, so even the most carefully conserved pheasants are not the bargain they were.

it is only the second in 40 years and likely to be the last because there are so few survivors left. At the same time he thinks it will usefully counter recent adverse comment about the Sino-USSR catastrophe. Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wauchope wrote that if all units in Malaya had been trained and led with the foresight and imagination Brigadier Ian Stewart showed in training the 93rd, "the story of the campaign would have been quite different". Stewart, now 86, will be in the chair at the reunion.

Red line day

This weekend is likely to see the last reunion of surviving members of the 2nd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (the 93rd), the "thin red line" who fought the Malayan campaign of 1941-42. They will be joined at Stirling Castle by some of the Royal Marines who joined with them in the defence of Singapore after the sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, and who were immediately nicknamed the Plymouth Argylls.

Colonel David Boyle, who is

Newman, the only name in the frame

A profile of the new Metropolitan Police Commissioner

authorities are attaching to it. The main tactic for the moment is to absorb it. Officially, peace is all the rage in East Berlin. The official Communist Youth Movement has held a Peace Week, and a peace-oriented political song festival with a dove as its symbol. It has been selling peace T-shirts, placards and postcards with a dove motif. One big Berlin bookstore has an exhibition of peace paintings in its window: naturally all the missiles are American.

There is even talk of the communist youth holding their own Easter march. But the message of the official Easter disarmament march in the West; now the young people are talking of holding one of their own.

The Government says tirelessly it wants peace — so it can hardly argue with young people in Dresden commending the senselessness of war. It has always supported Easter disarmament marches in the West; now the young people are talking of holding one of their own.

The Government is evidently in a spot. "It cannot crack down on people who demonstrate for peace, yet everything that is not controlled by it is automatically assumed to be hostile to the state", western observers said.

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دكتور العامل



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

MR WHITELAW AT BAY

This is the most critical week that Mr Whitelaw has faced in his time as Home Secretary—not the most critical for the country, but the week in which his personal political standing is put to the most severe test. There is much anxiety in the country over the rise in crime and much dissatisfaction within the Conservative Party over his performance in dealing with it. On Monday evening he underwent the scrutiny of the Conservative backbench Home Affairs committee, and came through it with success. Today there is to be a debate in the Lords on the increase in crime and tomorrow in the Commons on an Opposition motion on law and order. That Labour decided to devote one of its supply days to a topic that is normally regarded as being of more political value to the Conservatives is an indication of how beleaguered Mr Whitelaw looked to be on this issue.

The public has been alarmed about the crime rate for some time. The alarm has been fanned by two recent developments. One was the publication of the statistics for serious offences in England and Wales in the metropolitan area. The other was the demand from the Police Federation for the restoration of capital punishment. This demand has stimulated the appearance on the order paper of the House of Commons of a motion that has already been signed by more than 90 Conservative backbenchers, although there is no prospect of a majority of MPs in this Parliament voting to bring back the death penalty.

There is always scope for argument about the precise significance of crime statistics, because they tend by their very nature to be unreliable indicators. That applies particularly to the less serious offences, where not

every crime that is committed is reported. The latest criminal statistics are not in themselves conclusive. Although the increase of ten per cent in serious offences in England and Wales in 1981 was high, the rate of increase was not so high as in either 1974 or 1977. Much of the change can be attributed to the increases in theft and the handling of stolen goods. The number of murders and sexual offences has even fallen.

The figures need to be kept in proportion, but they are not to be explained away. Serious crime has been rising at a disturbing rate for some time. That is evident both from the statistics and from common observation. Public alarm, particularly over crimes of violence, has outrun even that rate of increase. This is not something that exists only in the fevered imagination of politicians, journalists and broadcasters. These are social and political facts to which any government is bound to respond.

But how should the Home Secretary respond? There is no cause for panic, partly because the figures do not warrant it, but even more because this is a field in which sudden dramatic decisions are usually of less value than the steady thrust of a consistent policy. The first element of that policy should be to maintain support for the police. If criminals are not caught they cannot be sentenced. This Government has in fact a good record in improving police pay and equipment, which are vital to recruitment. Mr Whitelaw is also intending to introduce changes in the law governing police procedure, going beyond the Criminal Justice Bill now before Parliament.

The other critical element in a coherent policy on law and order is sentencing. If convicted criminals are not

given an appropriate sentence it is no deterrent to them and others and a positive discouragement to the police. But criticism here comes from two different quarters. There are those who complain that excessive sentences have led to overcrowded prisons, and others who maintain that hardened criminals are being treated too leniently. In fact the two criticisms are not contradictory, so long as one appreciates that they refer to different categories of offenders.

It is necessary to reduce the number of non-violent, relatively minor criminals in prison if serious offenders are to be kept in conditions that are both humane and prevent prison becoming a university of crime. This Government has done something, though not enough, to encourage shorter sentencing.

Though one must always acknowledge that sentences are very properly awarded by the courts and not by any minister. It has also a reasonable record in largely preserving the prison building programme when all about it was being cut.

Mr Whitelaw should not then be short of ammunition in his own defence. The reasonable tone, which irritates many of his critics, is a necessary quality in a Home Secretary who is to reassure the disparate elements in a troubled society. The personalizing of the attacks upon him has also strengthened his position. Some Conservative backbenchers who have not previously been among his admirers now believe that it would be folly to sacrifice him on the altar of law and order. But while his continuation in office seems assured, the task that he now faces is to win the confidence of an agitated party and uneasy public for a policy that must be firm but need not be dramatic.

Doubts on 'police accountability'

From the Chief Constable of Manchester

Sir, Your leading article (March 22) on Mr Prior's proposed Assembly for Ulster overlooks a fundamental issue.

The founders of Ulster Unionism, Carson and Craig, did not want devolved government. They wanted to play their part at Westminster along with representatives from the rest of the Kingdom. It was the British Government which imposed Stormont in the hope that Dublin and Belfast would eventually co-operate in a Council of All Ireland.

I was disappointed by it on two important counts. First, not a single contributor had a proper grasp of the essential point of my argument, which could be due to poor articulation on my part or misunderstanding through the press. And second, to my dismay, all the panelists, without exception, demonstrated a quite abysmal lack of detailed knowledge of the real workings of our existing police committee structure, which surely illustrates just how far the current problem we

are from taking part in the higher direction of British affairs. With Stormont as a political focus, Ulster politics inevitably became increasingly parochial and sectarian differences were correspondingly polarised.

However, one rather frightening matter clearly emerged. Mr Ken Livingstone, Leader of the Greater London Council, stated quite categorically that "police accountability" for him means direct political control of all police operations.

He used as an example the "swamp" tactics in London last year and said, in effect, that under his declared policy large numbers of police officers would not be allowed to enter an area to combat street crime without the express approval of the Greater London Council. Even members of the studio audience appeared to baffle at this particular comment.

It is precisely because of Ken Livingstone's declared intention, precisely because of similar statements expressed elsewhere, and precisely because I fear the worst for the future that I recommended so forcibly the need for police to be accountable to a more independent and balanced body of people with no political axe to grind and without loss of real community involvement.

Yours faithfully,
J. ANDERTON,
Chief Constable,
P.O. Box 22 (S.West P.D.O.),
Chester House,
Boyer Street,
Manchester.
March 19.

From Mr G. V. Harries

Sir, In your news reports, and

those in the BBC, the phrase

"police and civilians" appears

from time to time. This is convenient but misleading. Ought we not to remind ourselves that the police are citizens like everyone else and that in general the policeman has no greater power in protecting the law than the ordinary citizen?

In the words of the Royal

Commission on Police Powers

and Procedure (1929), "the police of this country have never been recognized, either in law or by

tradition, as a force distinct from the general body of citizens."

Yours truly,

G. V. HARRIES,

Rokeby,

Badgworth Lane,

Badgworth,

Cheltenham.

March 21.

Race and crime

From the Bishop of Willesden

Sir, By reminding us that Asians and blacks are far more susceptible than whites to racial attacks the AUEW (TASS) General Secretary (March 16) provided a response to Ronald Butt's article of March 18. It is no doubt hoped that the release of mugging statistics in ethnic categories will assist effective action over this problem.

I submit that a sensitive and compassionate nation has other, longer term obligations as well; for example, to realize what it must feel like to belong to the black minority, every member of which stands out clearly whenever he or she goes on to the street.

Those whom Ronald Butt styles as race-relations pressure groups recognize an obligation rather than coldly tolerate the newcomers to our island. Many are descended from those whom our forefathers caused to be carried across the Atlantic and sold, two centuries ago.

A change of attitude may take time and involve pain for us in the process. Those who recognize this obligation cannot be typecast into one mould. This correspondent's friends would have difficulty in describing him as other than quietly conservative.

Yours faithfully,
THE HEWLETT WILLESDEN,
Chairman,
Community and Race Relations
Unit Board,
British Council of Churches,
173 Willesden Lane, NW6.

March 19.

Film cassette piracy

From Mr R. A. B. Cottrell

Sir, Mr. Winner (March 18) has obviously not read that neglected masterpiece of English literature, Lord Denning's *Pirate King judgment in Rank Film Distributors and others v. Video Information Centres and others*. The Copyright Act provides that a copyright owner is entitled to damages equivalent to the depreciation caused by infringement of the value of a copyright, and also, because all illegal copies are held to be the property of the copyright owner, to the total of the value of such copies if they have been sold.

As the last probably prevents a pirate making any profit, such action should suffice to put any pirate out of business.

Yours faithfully,

R. A. B. COTTRELL,

25 Crosby Row,

Southall,

Middlesex.

March 15.

For those who may not recognize this as a joke, what I actually said in my speech of December 5, 1980, was that:

It is constitutionally and logically impossible for England to contain both the Queen and the Pope. Before that could happen, the essential character of the one or the other would have had to be surrendered. If the Queen is "on earth the supreme governor of the Church of England", then her Holiness is not in this realm "Christ's vicar upon the earth".

The assertion which his Holiness makes concerning the question which Major powers are irreconcilable. Let no one suppose that when a Pope sets foot on the soil of England, one claim, one assertion, has not by that very act given place to the other.

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Yours faithfully,

I. ENOCH POWELL,

House of Commons.

The Borough, SE1.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mr Prior's plan for Ulster Assembly

From Mr Julian Amery, MP for Brighton, Pavilion (Conservative)

Sir, Your leading article (March 22) on Mr Prior's proposed Assembly for Ulster overlooks a fundamental issue.

The founders of Ulster Unionism, Carson and Craig, did not want devolved government. They wanted to play their part at Westminster along with representatives from the rest of the Kingdom. It was the British Government which imposed Stormont in the hope that Dublin and Belfast would eventually co-operate in a Council of All Ireland.

I was disappointed by it on two important counts. First, not a single contributor had a proper grasp of the essential point of my argument, which could be due to poor articulation on my part or misunderstanding through the press. And second, to my dismay, all the panelists, without exception, demonstrated a quite abysmal lack of detailed knowledge of the real workings of our existing police committee structure, which surely illustrates just how far the current problem we

Ulster is to have 17 members in

the House of Commons after the next election. If there is no devolved Assembly Westminster will then become the natural place for the political leaders of the province to play their part, as Carson and Craig had hoped they would. In doing so, they could hardly avoid becoming involved in the larger issues before the House and some may even be eager to do so. Like Scottish and Welsh representatives, they will, no doubt, retain local loyalties and prejudices. But these could well be diluted by the wider claims of ideological allegiance or even personal ambition.

If the Ulster political parties were agreed on a form of devolved government it would be difficult to refuse them. But to try once again to impose on them a plan which they have already rejected would be to turn our backs on a unique opportunity to defuse the sectarian controversy which has so long plagued the province and to cement the unity of the Kingdom.

Yours faithfully,

JULIAN AMERY,
112, Eaton Square, SW1.
March 22.

was decided that the Balfour Declaration could not receive application in IL.

Consequently, when the Mandate was issued, it contained specific provision (article 25) giving the Mandatory, subject to the consent of the Council of the League, power to withhold application of the Mandate to Transjordan and to place it under separate administration. This was done in 1923 with the consent of the Council of the League.

The simple fact is that the homeland of the Palestinians is and always has been Palestine west of the Jordan, not Transjordan. There are still more Palestinians living there than anywhere else in the world (including Jordan). The argument that Jordan has now become the Palestinian homeland because there are upwards of a million Palestinians living there is typical of the sophistry of Zionist propaganda. People are driven from their homeland and prevented from returning to it by usurpers, who then turn round and tell them they have no claim to their homeland because they have already found another elsewhere!

I will leave your readers with the following words of Lord Carrington, who now occupies the office once held by the author of the Balfour Declaration. In a speech to the Conservative Friends of Israel on November 2, 1981, he said:

The argument that the Palestinians have a right to self-determination in a state of their own, namely Jordan, simply will not stand up in either historical or political terms. It is not accepted by the Palestinians in Jordan, the inhabitants of the territories occupied by Israel, or the Palestinians in exile elsewhere. Nor is it accepted by the Jordanians.

Yours faithfully,

1. IZZIDIN,
Ambassador,
Embassy of the Hashemite
Kingdom of Jordan,
6 Upper Phillimore Gardens, W8.
March 18.

Telling the mothers

From Mrs Diane Packham

Sir, I note in *Aanzel Ferriman's* article today (March 18), "Pregnant women and their birth rights", that mothers have a "thirst for information, unsatisfied by busy or offhand staff".

As we now have state birth in very much the same way that we have state education, mothers as parents should have the same access to information, when they are having babies, as they will have later on, when they are parents of school children.

All schools are now required by law to publish information about the general policy of the school covering matters such as curriculum, pastoral care and disciplinary methods. They are

also required to publish examination results, wherever appropriate.

As mothers have little real choice except to accept a hospital confinement, surely mothers should have access to information about maternity hospitals, so that they can make an informed choice between hospitals as they can between schools.

To ensure this, maternity hospitals should be required to publish information about their policies i.e. labour ward practices, infant feeding methods, and about their results, i.e., rates for induction of labour, epidurals, etc.

Yours sincerely,

DIANE PACKHAM,
9 Moorfield,
Newcastle upon Tyne,
March 18.

Electricity policy

From Mr Stanley Steward

Sir, Professor Cassells (March 18) in justice to the CEBG (Central Electricity Generating Board) points out the impracticability of forecasting electricity demand over long periods and makes valuable suggestions for reducing the time scale.

I submit that a sensitive and compassionate nation has other, longer term obligations as well; for example, to realize what it must feel like to belong to the black minority, every member of which stands out clearly whenever he or she goes on to the street.

Those whom Ronald Butt styles as race-relations pressure groups

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Yours faithfully,
STANLEY STEWARD,
The Athenaeum,
Pall Mall.

The Pope's visit

From Mr J. Enoch Powell, MP for Down, South (Official Ulster Unionist)

Sir, Mr Longley writes today (March 23) of "Mr Enoch Powell's stern warning last year that placing one papal foot on English soil was enough to dethrone the Queen in that instant".

For those who may not recognize this as a joke, what I actually said in my speech of December 5, 1980, was that:

It is constitutionally and logically impossible for England to contain both the Queen and the Pope. Before that could happen, the essential character of the one or the other would have had to be surrendered. If the Queen is "on earth the supreme governor of the Church of England", then her Holiness is not in this realm "Christ's vicar upon the earth".

The assertion which his Holiness makes concerning the question which Major powers are irreconcilable. Let no one suppose that when a Pope sets foot on the soil of England, one claim, one assertion, has not by that very act given place to the other.

As the last probably prevents a pirate making any profit, such action should suffice to put any pirate out of business.

Yours faithfully,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

I. ENOCH POWELL,

House of Commons.

March 23.

the next decade this would be a boon as it would bring forward the retirement of stations with thermal efficiencies of around 20 per cent and their replacement by modern plant operating at 30 pc.

Spare nuclear capacity would also enable more coal to be used as an oil and gas substitute and make available new imports. The CEBG's forecasts could well turn out to be a blessing in disguise.

Yours faithfully,

NORMAN SARGANT,
Honorary archivist,
Bristol Cathedral,
College Green, Bristol.
March 18.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
March 23: The Queen held an investiture at Buckingham Palace this morning.

Captain Dilbaghur Gurung and Captain Jaihindur Gurung (The Queen's Gurkha Orderly Officers) had the honour of being received by Her Majesty when the Queen invested them with the insignia of Members of the Royal Victorian Order (Fifth Class).

The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher, MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of Her Majesty this evening.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Council of Fishmongers' Regulation, this morning presided at the council's annual general meeting at Fishmongers' Hall, London EC4.

The Right Hon Andrew Wigmore was in attendance.

His Royal Highness attended by Lord Roper, will, left Newgate Almshouse, London, this afternoon in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight for Switzerland.

Forthcoming marriages

The Earl of Rosslyn

The engagement is announced between the Hon. of Rosslyn and Mrs C. R. Waters, of Christ's Hospital, Sussex.

Mr S. R. F. Figgis

The engagement is announced between Simon, elder son of His Honour Judge and Mrs A. L. Figgis, of Wallswood Farm, Wallswood, Surrey, and Angela, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs F. Mark Russell, of Welsh Wood, Chaffont St Peter, Buckinghamshire.

Mr M. A. J. Frisoli

The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr and Mrs Frisoli, of London, Massachusetts, United States, and Johanna, daughter of The Rev Barillai and Mrs Beckerleg, of The Chaplains House, St Mary's School, Wantage, Oxfordshire.

Mr E. J. Gallagher

The engagement is announced between Brian, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Charles Gallagher, of Inchanaple House, Ashford, co Wicklow, and Sarah, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs R. G. Swanson, of Marshrange, Lancaster.

Mr J. Haydon

The engagement is announced between Julian, elder son of the Mr F. O. Haydon, and Mrs Cecilia, Hon. Member of Parliament, Surrey, and Gillian, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs H. L. Redgrave, of Hughenden Valley, Buckinghamshire.

Dr P. A. Henshaw

The engagement is announced between Paul, elder son of Mrs D. E. Hopkin, of Adelaide, South Australia, and the late Mr C. A. Henshaw, and Penelope, elder daughter of Mr R. H. Sandell, of The Old Rectory, Ascot, Oxfordshire, and the late Mr Robert Arundel.

Mr C. J. Judd

The engagement is announced between Brian, son of Mr and Mrs Christopher Judd, of Castle, Portugal, and Fiona, daughter of the late Mr Donald Antcliffe and Mrs V. A. Antcliffe, of Blackheath, London.

St Catherine's School

The Corporation of the Cranleigh and St Catherine's, Bramley, Schools, on the recommendation of the Governing Body of St Catherine's, have appointed Mr John Parker, aged 34, now a teacher of the first year at Wellington College, to be Headmaster of St Catherine's School with effect from September 1, 1962.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

IN PARLIAMENT—SESSION 1961-62

GREATER LONDON COUNCIL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Greater London Council (in accordance with the provisions of the London Government Act, 1963) has made, in the present session for leave to bring in a Bill, for the purpose of which the following is published:

To regulate the prescribed expenditure by the Council, and to give power to other persons by the Council, and expenditure by the Council, and their wholly-owned subsidiary companies for certain purposes of the said Act, and to provide for the payment of expenses of the Council, during the financial period from 1 April 1962 to 31 March 1963.

For the purposes for which, and the extent to which, the Council may spend money, or to be treated as having expended money, for the purpose of prescribed expenditure, see Schedule 1, and the extent to which the Council may spend the said period, money.

On and after the first day on which this notice is published after Easter a copy of the Bill may be inspected at the office of the Clerk of the Council, at 15 Great College Street, Westminster, London SW1P 3AX, Parliamentary Agents.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

TWO LUXURY FURNISHED OFFICES

To let in prestige W1 building with excellent facilities, including private entrance, parking and large boardrooms.

01-486 2637 or 724 2490

COVENT GARDEN—Prizes are approx £50 to let inc. rates, gas, light, heat, water, insurance, rates, cleaning, maintenance, telephone, etc. (day) 01-794 6967 (after hours)

W4. FURNISHED OFFICE with telephone. 01-59 994 708

Lady Abel Smith has succeeded Lady Susan Hussey as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

CLAREHOUSE

March 23: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this morning received the Chairman of the Council of the Royal Veterinary College (D. G. N. Gould) and was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the College.

The Hon Mrs John Mulholland has succeeded Ruth, Lady Fermoy, as Lady-in-Waiting to Her Majesty.

KENSINGTON PALACE

March 23: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, Governor-in-Chief of the Royal Canadian Regiment, today received Brigadier R. J. Randall on relinquishing his appointment as Deputy Colonel The 3rd Battalion and Major-General J. A. Ward-Booth on assuming this appointment.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Captain John Stewart.

The Duchess of Kent today opened Yeovil District Council's new specialized sheltered housing scheme at Park Lodge and in the afternoon visited Pittards Limited at Yeovil.

Her Royal Highness, who arrived in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Mrs Alan Henderson.

The Duke of Kent will present the Anglo-Dutch awards for enterprise at the Savoy Hotel on May 27.

A memorial service for Sir Ian Walker-Okeover will be held in Derby Cathedral at 2.30 today.

Mr N. Lawman and Miss F. Milne

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mr and Mrs Terrace, Cheltenham, and Fiona, daughter of Mr and Mrs B. Milne, of 3 Paragon Terrace, Gloucester.

Mr D. S. E. Millar

The engagement is announced between Donald, son of Squadron Leader and Mrs R. K. Miller, and Sharon, only daughter of Mr P. Ashworth and Mrs R. Taylor.

Mr C. A. Munden and Miss J. L. Goller

The engagement is announced between Christopher Alan, elder son of Mr and Mrs R. V. Munden, of Hongkong, and West Chiltington, West Sussex, and Jane, last daughter of Mr and Mrs P. Collier, of Ottawa, Canada.

Mr C. A. Orme and Miss J. M. Hollis-Gum

The engagement is announced between Christopher Alexander, the late Mr John Orme and Mrs Sheila Orme, of Ramshill, Midhurst, and Julie, Mary, daughter of the late Mr and Mrs G. Seaward, and granddaughter of Mr C. H. Seaward, and stepdaughter of Mr R. H. Seaward, of Brasted, Kent.

Mr N. H. Page

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, youngest son of Mr and Mrs R. H. Page, of Shirley, Hales, Hampshire, and Sandra, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. S. Clifford, of Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.

Mr T. P. Richardson and Miss E. M. Sharples

The engagement is announced between Timothy, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Richardson, of Burbage, Wiltshire, and Bridget Mary, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. J. Simpkins, of Exmoor, Devon.

Mr M. J. Roden

The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Brigadier and Mrs Roden, of Maidstone, Kent, and Jane, daughter of Captain and Mrs Charles Tidbury. The Rev Edward Rogers officiated, assisted by the Rev Michael Anderton.

Mr D. C. Turner

The engagement is announced between David Charles, youngest son of Mr and Mrs G. E. Turner, of Winchester, and Valerie Anne, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs F. H. Edwards, of East Cowsham, Portsmouth.

Latest wills

Dame Frances Yates, of Claygate, Surrey, the writer and historian whose estate valued at £232,695 net. She left £7,500 and other bequests to personal legatees, and the residue, including her books, unpublished manuscripts and correspondence, to the Warburg Institute, London University.

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):

Austin, Lady Lilian, of Micheldever, Winchester, £143,699

Cordeau, Lieutenant-Colonel John Kynne, of Baywater, London, Conservative MP for Nottingham, Central, 1955-64 £143,139

Hilton, Mr Ralph, of Chislehurst, Kent, company director £754,148

Knight, Mr Hugh Frederick, of Great Canfield, Essex £339,000

Mason, Mr Frank Leonard, of Godalming, Surrey £218,695

Sutton, Mr Stanley Francis, of Ingham, Lincolnshire, Farmer £396,698

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

N.V. ENGELSCHE-HOLLANDSCHE BELEENIGINGS TRUST (English and Dutch Investment Trust), established in Amsterdam

PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATES (issued for Non-Reserve Assurances)

A NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND OF £1.00 PER SHARE will be payable on 25th March 1962 to shareholders on 25th February 1962.

The dividend will be payable at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

Carthorse Holders who are entitled to receive the dividend will receive £10 per cent per annum.

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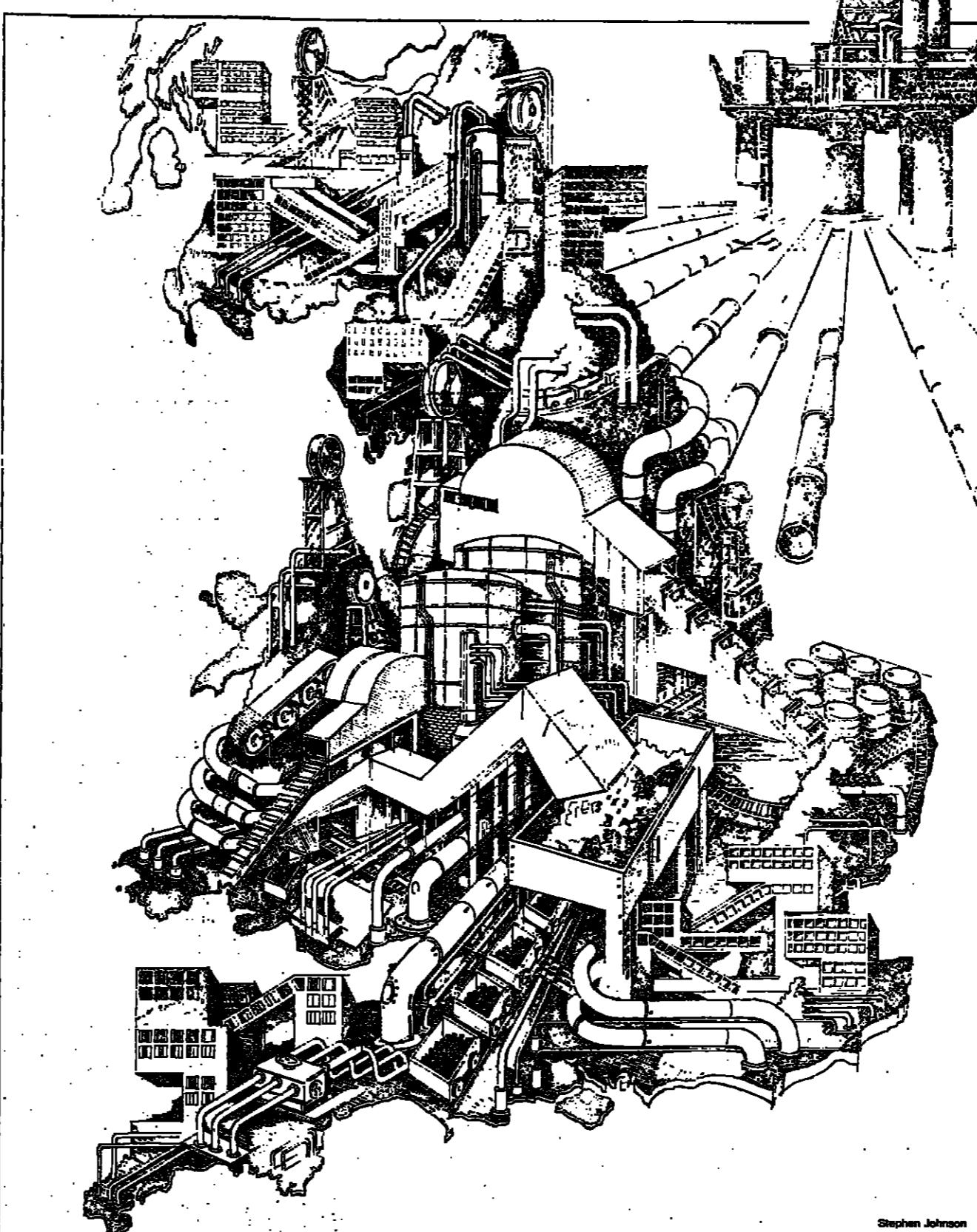
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World oil supplies are in disarray. Britain is cushioned to some degree because of an abundance of resources. Yet this mixture of coal, oil, gas and nuclear reserves has not cured our economic ills. We look at the policies, promise and the problems that lie ahead.

ENERGY



Suddenly the tables are being turned on all sides in the economic growth and energy debate. With oil prices falling, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is uncharacteristic and disorderly retreat and energy demand all over the world sharply down, it is no longer realistic — or fashionable — to talk of the new, permanent energy crisis.

Such grim forebodings were commonplace during the second great oil price "shock" in 1978-80, and yet, less than two years later, such has been the turnaround in the balance of power between energy producers and energy consumers that the International Energy Agency now feels compelled to warn the West against the dangers of energy complacency. By the same token, President Reagan's administration in the United States is busy rapidly dismantling the great multi-million dollar programme of synthetic fuel development that President Carter intended would free the world from its reliance on conventional energy supplies.

The drawback is that high energy prices are the single most effective means of stimulating energy conservation and high energy prices — as the British Government discovered last year — are the source of enormous controversy and political opposition. Industrialists' complaints that for some key fuels such as gas and electricity they were paying more for their energy than their counterparts on the Continent was a source of grave embarrassment to the Government for much of 1981.

Discount to large users

The crucial question now, for Britain as for the rest of the industrialized world, is the extent to which the lessons of the two 1970s oil "crises" have been learnt.

The cost of the two crises, in the form of economic recession, declining living standards, and unemployment that now exceeds 30 million people in OECD countries has been appalling. It would be compounding the folly if the lessons of the experience were now to be forgotten.

There are some encouraging signs that the world is changing its energy habits.

The fall in demand over the last two years has been sharper than it would have been if the traditional re-

lationships between economic growth and energy demand (the so-called "energy coefficient") still persisted. In the UK consumption has fallen from 355,900,000 tonnes to 316 million tonnes of coal equivalent in the last two years to a drop of 11.2 per cent. This holds out the hope that there has been a significant degree of lasting energy conservation, as well as switching from high-priced oil to other forms of fuel.

Most academic and industry economists believe that this is, in fact, now happening on a significant scale for the first time. But they emphasize that the proof will not become clear until economic activity begins to pick up again in earnest. Energy conservation, now as much as when oil prices were quadrupling in the space of 18 months, is still the cheapest and most efficient way to secure energy supplies.

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In the short-term the outlook on the energy front is undoubtedly much more encouraging than nearly anyone could have foreseen even 18 months ago. Major strategic decisions about the balance of both future energy demand and energy supplies have still to be taken, but the advantage now is that these decisions can be — or at least should be — taken in a more rational and unpressured climate than was possible in the turbulent months that followed the overthrow of the Shah of Iran at the end of 1978.

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COAL: INDUSTRY'S SECURITY FOR THE FUTURE.

If you're planning the long term future of your company, you should plan it around a source of energy that's going to be around for some time, like coal. Britain has coal reserves which, based

on present mining techniques and present levels of production, will last for at least another three hundred years. And, with the improvements in technology that will

undoubtedly come during that time, the reserves will last very much longer. Does your company have this security for the future?

We are sure we don't have to remind you of the three words you can read in the newspapers almost any day of the week: Middle East crisis. We'll leave it to you to conjure up pictures of soaring oil prices, unreliable supplies and increasing light stock.

In fact, there is now no concrete argument for not installing coal fired boiler equipment, particularly if your company is planning to be around for some time. Maybe even in

years time. And isn't that important? Coal: be prepared to be surprised.

There have been some very impressive advances in boiler technology and combustion equipment, as well as methods of coal and ash handling.

The whole operation may be very different from how you imagine.

It's extremely efficient. It's now possible to operate in excess of 80% thermal efficiency with modern coal fired plant, which makes coal firing both very economic and competitive.

It can be completely automatic with the modern coal and ash handling equipment now available. This permits coal fired boiler houses to be light, airy and clean.

And it's very up-to-date.

Over the years extensive research and development programmes have been carried out. The most recent development is fluidised bed combustion.

This technique provides higher heat release rates, which means boiler sizes, and therefore capital costs, may be reduced.

Many far-sighted companies are using coal fired boilers already.

Tate & Lyle, wallpaper printers for example. Their

It also means that a wider range of coal can be burned and, with combustion taking place at a temperature below the melting point of ash, boiler availability is greatly extended.

Companies that can see beyond the next twenty years.

Many far-sighted companies are using coal fired boilers already.

Tate & Lyle, wallpaper printers for example. Their

new boiler house (which is maintained in absolute pristine condition) has been very much the cornerstone of the company's expansion.

When planning the installation of the new boiler house other fuels were considered, but at the recommendation of their fuel supplier, Graham and Brown, continued with coal. As David Brown, Director, says

"That is the business decision we shall all remember as being of great significance. Just on fuel savings alone we have calculated that in the first 3 years of operating the new boilers we saved £80,000."

This boiler house is truly modern and was purposefully designed for coal firing. From fuel reception, no fuel is seen or handled and ash is transported away to a silo to await collection. With modern pneumatic handling of coal and ash this boiler house is very efficient and very clean.

Let us tell you more

The wide range of coal fired boiler plant and equipment is designed to meet every conceivable need, from power generating requirements to small units in commercial buildings.

In addition there is a nationwide network of coal distributors who are

strategically situated to give advice and provide an efficient delivery service to industry.

If you would like one of our fuel engineers to visit and give you free, expert advice contact the NCB Technical Service.

We will also give you information on the recent government grant scheme which provides up to 25% of the cost of switching from oil to coal-fired boilers.

It's worth contacting us now. So that you can help your company to live later.

Send to: The National Coal Board, Technical Service Branch, Marketing Dept., Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7AE.

Name _____

Title _____

Company _____

Address _____

I would like some technical leaflets on modern industrial burning equipment.

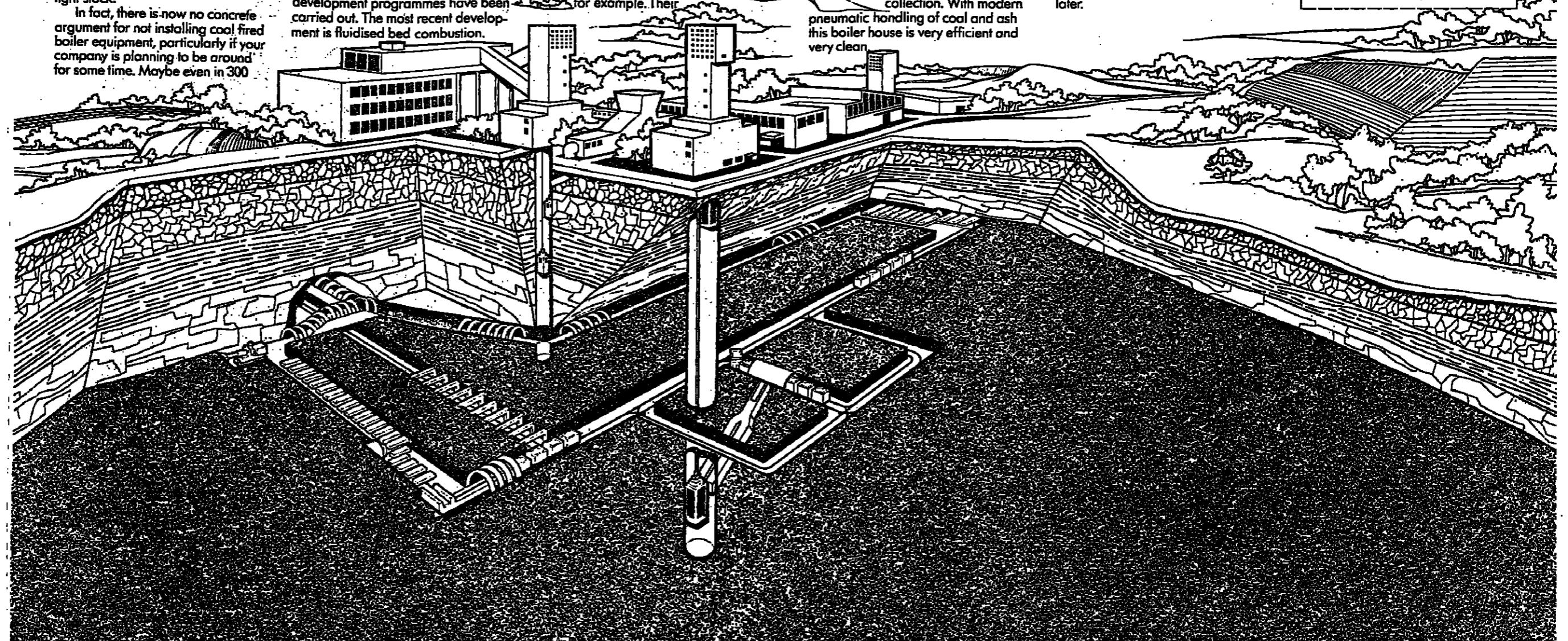
I would like one of your fuel engineers to visit and give you free, expert advice contact the NCB Technical Service.

We are considering installing new industrial coal fired plant.

Please tell me more about the Government grant scheme.

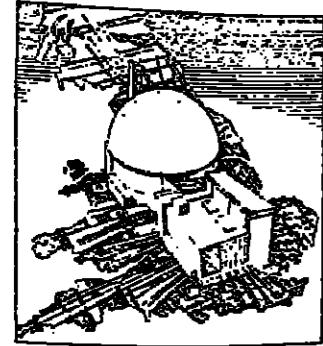
T25/3, EIC

NCB
COAL-BRITAIN'S ENERGY INSURANCE



Nuclear electricity

Sizewell B: rumblings of discontent



About 12 per cent of electricity in Britain is produced by atomic power stations. The basic principles of the nuclear reactors which generate that power rest on research done originally by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority.

But the present Government is encouraging the Central Electricity Generating Board to start building the American type of pressurized water reactor (PWRs) at the rate of one a year for 10 years, beginning in 1984 at a cost of £15,000m. Under this policy the amount of nuclear electricity would quadruple over the next 20 years.

However, the safety, economic and amenity issues raised by changing to the PWR system will be scrutinized only when a public inquiry is heard into the planning application for the first station, Sizewell B, in Suffolk.

It would be difficult to overstate the importance of that tribunal. Its outcome will have a fundamental influence on the pattern of Britain's energy supplies. Hence objectors to the PWR are not just questioning the wisdom of a rapid expansion of nuclear energy; they are challenging the assumptions on which the arguments in favour of atomic power are based.

The outlook for the coal industry is inextricably linked to this issue because more than 30 million tonnes of coal a year is used in electricity generation.

The CEBG's current policy is to cut the number of power stations from the present 130 to 60 over the next two decades.

Yet there is growing pressure for many of the smaller coal-fired power stations near urban and industrial areas to be converted to

combined heat and power stations. They would then make more efficient use of the fuel they use, by generating electricity and in addition supplying heating to the locality from the hot water now discarded from the cooling system.

Soon after she took office, Mrs Thatcher committed the Government to a large expansion of the nuclear electricity programme based on the PWR as a matter of priority. Recently, the Department of Energy has shown clear signs of moderating the early enthusiasm.

Controversy over nuclear power seems to be increasing rather than waning, and the timing of the public inquiry could be politically awkward. The latest timetable, after its further amendment, could bring a decision on the PWR too close to the next general election for comfort.

Initially a public inquiry was expected this summer, but postponements have pushed the date to January next year to allow more work on safety reports by the industry, the Atomic Energy Authority and by the licensing agency, the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate. A promise was made to Parliament that those documents would be available for analysis by objectors sufficiently ahead of the public inquiry to allow them to prepare a proper case.

Board reveals its hand

The CEBG has been preparing its case for more than four years. Indeed, as long ago as 1973 the board revealed its hand on proposals for a series of reactors centred on the PWR. The then chairman, Sir Arthur Hawkins, ended months of speculation, and provoked the furor which continues, in testimony to the Commons Select Committee on Science and Technology.

That programme called for a massive expansion of 32 PWRs, to be ordered in the decade from 1974 to 1983. The battlefield on which the campaign has been fought is littered with political and industrial corpses, and for a variety of reasons, the idea was rejected.

What Mrs Thatcher en-



dored on coming to office was a more rational looking programme of capital reinvestment prepared by the current CEBG chairman, Mr Glyn England. Even so, putting the scheme into practice has been delayed while the manufacturing side of the industry was restructured.

It is now under the management of a single company, the National Nuclear Corporation. Its major shareholders are the Government, 35 per cent administered through the UKAEA, Nuclear Associates 35 per cent. Since the PWR in question is a variation of the latest design of this family of reactors under construction in the United States, part of

Yet the Sizewell B hearing

Nuclear power has become a focus for controversy for a variety of reasons. But some of the criticisms aimed at the industry, of long construction delays and latent faults in equipment, apply equally if not more forcefully to traditional fossil fuel projects and to many other engineering ventures of comparable scale.

The accident of the pressurized water reactor at Three Mile Island (above) in the USA is a financial disaster of unprecedented scale yet to be resolved, but it was prevented from becoming an environmental catastrophe. Even so, the

delay has been in establishing agreement between the manufacturer, the generating board and the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate of the modifications to be made for operations in Britain.

A weakening of Government resolve in the matter seems apparent in an unprecedented decision to make the CEBG pay for the cost of the public inquiry, even though it ranks easily in importance with the third London airport inquiry, the Vale of Belvoir inquiry, or any of the major motorway hearings. The ruling to make the CEBG pay is on the grounds that the proposals are of a discretionary nature and not part of mandatory government policy.

is far broader than a trial of the merits of the PWR, either on its own safety and performance record or in a comparison of the American system versus the latest British type of reactor. What the objectors will inevitably expose for examination is the efficacy of the complete nuclear fuel cycle, from the security of uranium supplies to the disposal of radioactive waste from spent nuclear fuel and the decommissioning of retired nuclear power stations.

There are questions about parts of the nuclear fuel cycle which clearly influence the viability of the civil nuclear industry, but for which there are yet no answers. So it is not surprising that one of the most fiercely disputed subjects in the nuclear controversy is the real costs of nuclear power. Perfectly understandably, the CEBG is not yet prepared to publish the basis on which it is calculating the costs to be attributed to generation electricity by PWRs for fear of jeopardizing its case at an early stage.

Whatever its critics may say, the CEBG is beginning to show an increasing awareness of demands that it becomes more publicly accountable. Mr Glyn England said recently that the public inquiry procedure, originally established to determine the effects of a proposed project on the local community, is taking on new dimensions by investigating, in addition, the soundness of national policies underlying the project — a process for which the existing inquiry procedure may well not be suited.

That view may explain the support given by the CEBG to a campaign by some environmental and consumer groups for public funds for objectors to be represented equally with the proposers at a public inquiry.

Britain's present nuclear programme is founded on gas-cooled reactors. The first generation, the Magnox family of reactors, began operation with the CEBG in 1962 with the start of the stations at Berkeley, Gloucestershire, and Bradwell Essex. There are nine Magnox stations.

Gas-cooled reactors

But the more relevant comparison with the PWR is the current type of advanced gas-cooled reactor (AGR). Two AGRs are in operation, three more are due to be completed by the mid-1980s and two by the end of this decade.

Power stations built on AGRs have twin reactors, each providing 500 Megawatts (Mw), or 1,200 Mw in total. A large part of the construction job is making a prestressed concrete pressure vessel 15 ft thick to hold the reactor core, thus much of the work is done on site. Coolant gas pumped into the reactor emerges at about 650 degrees C to go through a heat exchanger before being re-used.

The PWR depends on a single vessel, with a lid fastened on the top by a ring of massive bolts. Water is pumped under pressure of 150 atmospheres (2,300 lb per square inch) through the core to produce temperatures of about 320 degrees C. One PWR reactor produces more than 1,100 Mw of electricity.

Both the PWR and AGR use fuel rods containing pellets made from uranium dioxide powder in which the amount of fissionable plutonium-235 has been slightly enriched, to 2 per cent in the case of the AGR and 3 per cent for the PWR. About 113 tonnes of fuel are used in an AGR and 90 tonnes in a

shadow of that incident still hangs over the industry, and will be in the minds of all the groups at the public inquiry for the first PWR in Britain, Sizewell B power station in Suffolk.

Many basic differences exist between the Three Mile Island system and the design proposed by the Central Electricity Generating Board for Britain. More safety arrangements must be built into the plant to satisfy the Government's Nuclear Installations Inspectorate. Millions of pounds have been spent on scale models (left) to explain exactly how a British PWR would operate.

PWR. About one-third of the PWR fuel is replaced each year.

Irradiated fuel is handled underwater from the time it leaves the reactor. It is stored in a pond at the power station for several months to allow much of the short-term radioactivity to dissipate. Then it is put in a flask for transport to the reprocessing plant of British Nuclear Fuels, formerly Windscale and renamed Sellafield.

Though the nuclear industry is perceived on a large scale by each country that commits itself to an atomic energy programme, it is nevertheless concentrated on serving one market: electricity generation. Yet the nuclear industry embraces a vast range of manufacturing and process operations, including mining and milling of ore, chemicals and chemical processing, electrical and mechanical engineering and special materials metallurgy.

The whole activity is really a conglomeration of industries with a particular strand of advanced science and technology providing the common thread. Attention tends to focus on the reactor and nuclear steam supply system of power stations because that accounts for up to 30 per cent of the capital cost of the plant.

Features of a fuel cycle

The factors governing the cost of the fuel tend to take a back seat in public debates. Yet an analysis tracing the fuel through the energy cycle shows why this industry is such a conglomeration.

In order of production, the uranium producers are the US, Canada, South Africa, Niger, Namibia, France and Australia. The extraction schemes are huge. High grade ores contain only a small percentage of uranium, and deposits of 0.4 per cent and less are being worked.

Contracts between customer and supplier, for example Britain and South Africa, are private deals. So the price of uranium is uncertain. The spot market is less than 20 per cent of the trade, and the current price is about \$23 per lb for yellowcake, the form in which uranium comes after the ore has been through the first stage of mineral processing.

But the fuel cycle equation is an intriguing one, because at the end of the operation the customer has a credit side to the balance sheet in the value of plutonium created in the fuel. One estimate of the factors influencing fuel costs by 1985 for American PWR reactors is as follows:

Yellowcake \$45 per lb. Conversion to uranium hexafluoride in the first step to fuel fabrication \$5 per lb. Enrichment of uranium hexafluoride to increase the proportion of fissionable uranium-235 to 3 per cent \$130 a unit. Design and fabrication of fuel elements \$140/kg. Shipping spent fuel \$15/kg. Reprocessing spent fuel \$270/kg. Value of recovered plutonium \$32,000/kg.

There is a high degree of interdependence between a specific nuclear steam system and the features of a fuel cycle, making it costly for a country to switch from one reactor type (and hence fuel cycle) to another.

The capital cost of a nuclear power plant is roughly one half of the costs of fuel cycle services and materials purchased during its lifetime. Fuel cycle investment means are, therefore, a major consideration in switching between reactor types.

Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Exports Market for UK expertise

Rapid development of Britain's natural energy resources in the last decade has provided a wide range of opportunities for firms supplying equipment, services and skilled advice. What began as a number of unrelated companies venturing gingerly into unknown waters has been forged into a recognizable industry.

This has opened up export markets which have become of growing importance now the pace of North Sea exploration is slackening. Turnover last year of the 350 members of the Energy Industries Council was between £3,500m and £4,000m, with exports accounting for one-third.

Nor is this a complete picture, for other trade bodies, among them the Association of British Oceanic Industries and the British Marine Equipment Council, have members in offshore business. Mining equipment companies have their own organization although the Energy Industries Council has a few members involved in coal.

The council's task — it was originally known as the Confederation of British Petroleum Equipment — reflects awareness that products and services are used by various energy producers, not just the oil giants. Mr Ronnie Custis, the council's director-general, said: "Even the more exotic forms of energy, as they develop, will still require valves, flanges, and other things our members make".

But some areas are extremely difficult, with countries demanding that their own firms should be given a share in the market for supplies and services, a policy pursued by Britain at home. The answer in many cases is a joint venture with local industry.

Mr Custis said he thought British exporters were now more competitive than in the past, helped partly by the fall in sterling, and prospects for exports were good. But the scale of investment required to build exploration rigs, or ships to lay undersides pipelines, was daunting.

That still left a big market for British-based firms, ranging through contracting, manufacturing, consultancy and providing finance and many other services, including transport and commun-

cations. Some specialist consultancies number their staffs in tens rather than thousands.

Many members of the Energy Industries Council belong also to the Energy Business Centre, a private commercial operation to link suppliers with prospective buyers.

"The industry is prepared to have a go," Mr Walter Drysdale, director of the centre, said. "When we organized a vanguard forum on behalf of Shell Exploration and Production (UK) in October, 500 companies attended, anxious to get into the business of supplying the oil and gas producers."

He expected expanding markets in Latin America, South East Asia and Australia. But he thought this country was not doing enough to encourage engineering students. "Design engineering offers huge opportunities," Mr Drysdale said. "There was also a demand for qualified staff to help overseas countries train their own technical workforces."

"On investment, he said: "There is no problem on the money side, even for enormous projects, provided the right consortium is put together. The major factor is when will the world pull out of recession?"

Although those concerned prefer to talk of the energy industry, or the power industry, rather than use the narrow terms North Sea and offshore oil, war was the discoveries in those rough waters that gave British manufacturers and service companies their chance. To help them, the Government set up the Offshore Supplies Office.

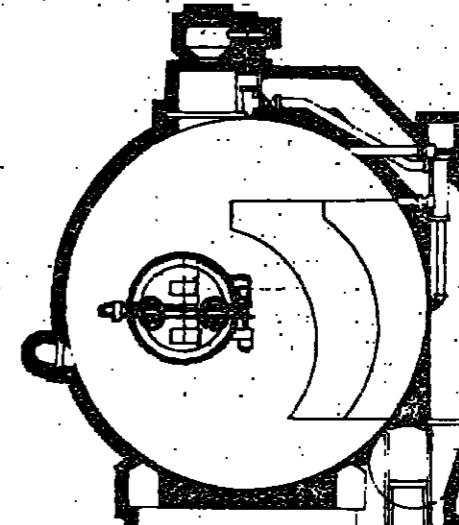
During 1980 North Sea operators had placed orders totalling £2,400m, of which British firms obtained 71 per cent. The 1981 figures, which will be laid before Parliament in June, are expected to show some growth.

Mr John d'Ancona, director-general of the office, said: "We monitor all ordering, and the oil companies submit quarterly returns." This is to ensure British interests are reasonably represented in tendering for contracts.

"I think we are in for a fairly quiet period," he said. "and this will cause some pressure on companies. Plainly if there is a slowdown in ordering, some yards will have problems. This can only be overcome through fleet-strengthening, by looking for business anywhere, accepting small orders and taking bids accordingly". Mr d'Ancona said there were areas where this country did not have as extensive a capability as he would like, such as pipe-laying and in providing drilling rigs. But four rigs were being built.

Patrick O'Leary

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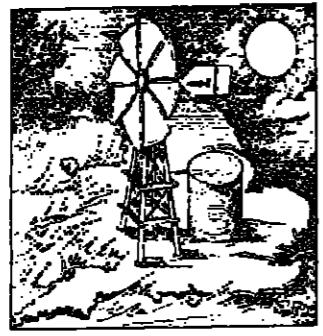
Conservation/Pearce Wright

The dangers of future dependence on imported fuels

Though Britain is energy wealthy with North Sea oil and gas, large coal reserves and considerable nuclear knowledge, we are also an energy-intensive economy. So the quicker we consume our resources of fossil fuels, the sooner our dependence on importing fuel will increase again.

Even with recession, the nations of the world are using more than twice as much energy as in 1960. The development of the North Sea may have cushioned Britain against some of the effects of post-1973 oil price rises, but it is impossible to insulate any country from the basic energy problems of the world.

The way the oil companies, electricity, gas and coal boards tout for business through television advertising is an example of fiddling while Rome is burning. Instead of encouraging the consumption of one type of fossil fuel in preference to another, the national goal should be the fostering of conservation of those diminishing resources and the development of the renewable forms of energy from wind, wave, tide, sun and geothermal heat.



In addition, the generation of heat and the creation of solid and liquid fuels from urban waste and from crops will help stretch the finite sources of energy still further. In the theory of energy economics, conservation can be regarded as a source of supply because of the impact it should have on the life span and price of the fossil fuels.

The drawbacks to this notion are obvious. While the decision to build a new power station is quite straightforward, a decision about the best form of conservation project to support is beset by imponderables.

The main hurdle is fragmentation. For example, central government uses only about 6 per cent of energy supplies. The remaining 94 per cent is consumed by about 20 million households and a host of industrial, commercial, local authority and other public sector users of energy.

It is not easy to arrange these customers into appropriate groups to alleviate energy savings by better insulation; modern electronic controls, new heating and lighting equipment, and better boilers.

The rise in oil prices after 1973 and the knock-on effects it had in other costs demonstrated clearly that Britain was a nation of energy spendthrifts. Having discovered the fact, the job of converting the population into an attitude of energy miserliness was beset by technical difficulties.

The Government's conservation campaign, based on the slogan "Save It and

Switch Off", was positive propaganda. But the process of renovating millions of houses and modifying complicated industrial practices for the sole purpose of cutting down the use of fuel had to be a gradual operation.

One of the most interesting studies of adopting a more rational approach to the use of energy at home, published by the Watt Committee in *A Warmer House at Lower Cost*, shows that householders must make a moderate technical assessment to get the best return from conservation measures. Yet the degree of technical appreciation is certainly no more than that regarded as the normal level exercised in the

choice of car by most people. In the local authority housing sector many programmes of conservation have gone well beyond the basic provision of insulation. The South London Consortium, and other local authority groups, have changed the pattern of fuel use by many of their tenants by innovation.

Modifications range from solar-assisted heating of a terrace of Victorian houses to the complete conversion of poorly designed flats in elderly blocks of property. New houses, particularly schemes at Salford and Milton Keynes, show the savings to be made with purpose-designed low energy buildings.

Solar energy panels being fitted to an experimental house at Milton Keynes

Another major advance in the local authority area is in turning household waste either into fuel, compost or a source of raw materials for recycling. Some of the large cities and towns such as Southampton, Newcastle, Nottingham, Sheffield and Doncaster have made immense progress in this work.

In a more rural area, a method of disposal which turns 99.5 per cent of household waste to good use has been devised between Wiltshire County Council and Blue Circle Industries. At its works at Westbury, about 60,000 to 80,000 tonnes a year of waste are processed by Blue Circle.

Most of the rubbish is burned, and every 4.5 tonnes of waste replaces one tonne of coal in firing the cement-making furnaces.

A similar idea has been adopted by companies, like Thorn-EMI, which have converted industrial boilers from oil-fired to solid fuel. Now, as well as coal, the products from the firm's own waste handling system is burnt. This makes a double saving on the overall energy bill, because as well as direct fuel saving it means that they no longer have to pay to have waste removed.

One of Thorn-EMI's factories is left with about 3,000 tonnes of waste a year, which, in the past, has cost £75,000 to remove.

With this experience, and with a subsidiary, Parkinson Cowan, the group has formed Thorn-EMI Developments to concentrate on research and development of energy sources.

Another exciting development has been the production of a synthetic form of crude oil at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology. An experimental plant which transforms refuse into oil has been designed by Dr Noel McAuliffe and Mr Roger Benn in the chemistry department. Various methods have been well-established by fermentation or pyrolysis.

Those processes are difficult to operate as viable commercial schemes because the fuel tends to have a low calorific value, or because there are by-products which are awkward to handle or the liquid fuel is corrosive. The McAuliffe-Benn method reacts cellulose material, mainly vegetable matter and paper, with hydrogen. The key to the efficiency of the process, carried out in a heated pressure vessel, is a catalyst and processing liquid used to provide a method comparable with a continuous petrochemical plant. Both UMIST and the Salford University Industrial Centre, through which funds from Greater Manchester are channelled, expect no difficulty in a scaled-up version.

The best known of the contenders, and the most technically adventurous, is the Salter Duck. Its inventor believes that the merits of the device would be confirmed once way or another with a £500,000-a-year programme for five years.

stretch of wave-driven generators in the north-west Atlantic could meet half the Bristol electricity demand. In practice, the power plants producing energy from this source could be a mixture of small to large constructions meeting particular needs, based on national or more local requirements for power.

The Department of Energy chose a figure of 5p a unit for generating electricity as the target that the research groups must meet to be considered for the review of wave energy that has just taken place. Rather to the surprise of the group of advisers who have been evaluating wavepower for the Government, the special Energy Technology Support Unit at the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, that cost has been met by several of the possible devices.

Moreover, at least two of them are ready to be converted to a prototype to go to sea. One is an academic-industrial-based invention known as the Sea Clam, already supported by private money from Sea Energy Associates, which is a consortium led by Ready Mixed Concrete and Cawoods Groups backing an invention of Lanchester Polytechnic, at Coventry. Plans are ready for a two-thirds scale model to be built in the Howard Doris dry dock at Loch Kishorn and put to sea off Milford Haven. It would cost £10m and generate 2 mw electricity.

The other device known as the Oscillating Water Column has been developed by the National Engineering Laboratory. It is designed to have a life of 60 years, standing on the seabed. A 5 mw version could be built in the Clyde shipyards for use off the Hebrides for £20m.

The best known of the contenders, and the most technically adventurous, is the Salter Duck. Its inventor believes that the merits of the device would be confirmed once way or another with a £500,000-a-year programme for five years.

The missing tonnes

For every three tonnes of coal, oil or nuclear fuel used to generate electricity, only one tonne is delivered as useful energy to the consumer. The other two tonnes are discarded as waste heat; about 55 per cent of the original energy is lost in the cooling water and 10 per cent goes up the chimney.

The Central Electricity Generating Board has been frequently reminded that it is possible to use much of this lost energy, by operating power stations to produce both electricity and heat supplies. Instead of discarding two-thirds of the energy, the hot water is distributed for space heating in homes and offices.

There is a technical catch of course, it means that the power stations have to be operated in a slightly different way. To provide a suitable supply of heat, there would be a small reduction in the amount of electricity generated with a corresponding increase in the temperature of the water distributed. It is already done in Germany, Sweden and Denmark. The potential savings of fuel in Britain would be equivalent to 30 million tonnes of coal a year.

That estimate was made by a group under the chairmanship of Dr Walter Marshall, set up in 1974 by the Government, to examine the prospect for combined heat and power in the UK. They concluded that if the average fuel prices doubled over the 20 years from 1979, and they have almost done that already, CHP could become the cheapest way to heat houses.

However, the capital cost of providing the network of pipes would be high. The Marshall report recommended a demonstration scheme in at least one major town.

Subsequent action has been slow. But the Department of Energy recently appointed the consulting engineers W. S. Atkins to make a comparison between nine locations in the choice of the area for the demonstration project. The places are Belfast, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leicester, Liverpool, London (East),曼彻斯特, Sheffield, and Newcastle.

The CEBG has a beginning reply to those who criticise it for not offering combined heat and power. Mr Glyn England, the board's chairman, told the District Heating Association earlier this year that those who believe they have a use for reject heat should "come and get it". The board is prepared to make it free at a power station boundary. But there would be no guarantee of quality, quantity or continuity of supply.

In principle, a 1,000 km



London oil price in February

Gold extended its

bound from last week's

start, covering, heralded

United States interest

was taking advantage

of the market's

surplus.

LONDON CLOSE

STERLING 11,802.5 up 20 points

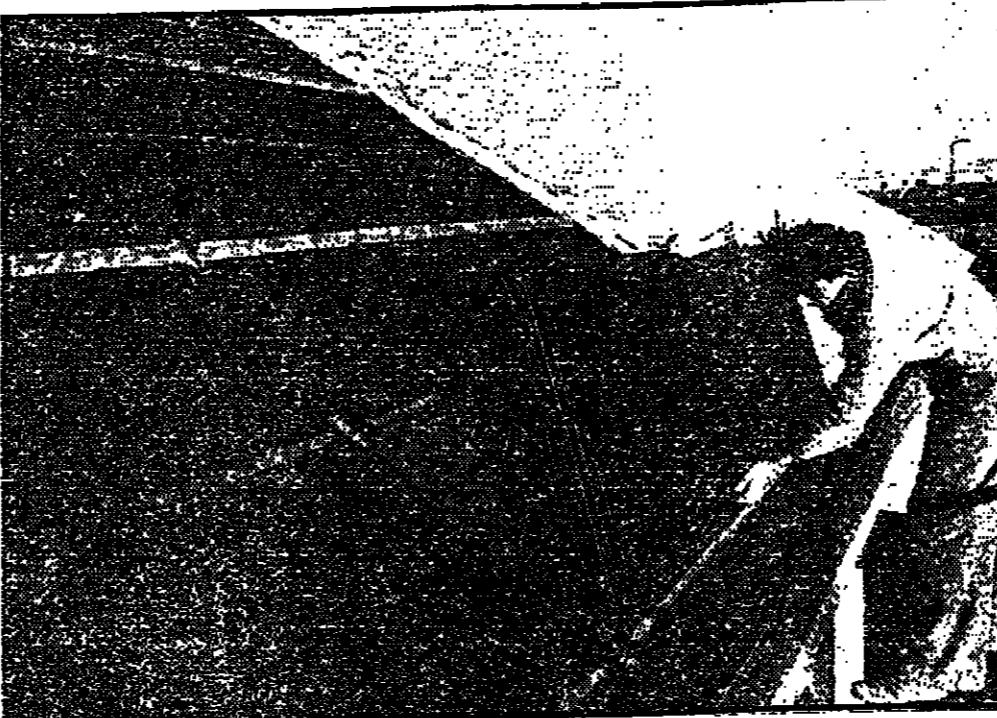
DOLLAR 91.2 down 0.1

FRENCH 4.3100 down 0.1

YEN 44.50 up 0.1

DA 2,384.5 down 0.1

GOLD 50 up 38



Towards less use of resources

Energy conservation is a profitable business

Energy conservation makes sound financial sense — because obviously the less energy you waste the more money you save. As fuel costs will undoubtedly continue to rise this will continue to make sense.

Britain has a lot of natural gas in the North Sea and elsewhere around our coasts but gas, like any form of energy, or indeed any valuable commodity, needs to be used wisely.

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The Midlands Research Station

...at which British Gas furthers research and development into increased efficiency in gas use by industrial and large commercial organisations.

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...which continues British Gas research and development for domestic and small commercial applications is continually working with manufacturers to develop new and more efficient appliances.

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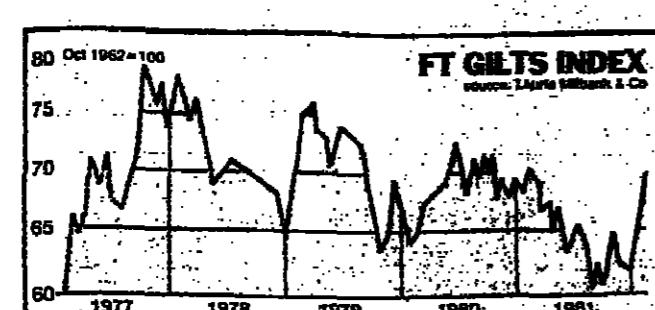
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BRITISH GAS



BUSINESS NEWS

Boost for securities



A further rise in gilt-edged stock yesterday boosted the FT Government Securities index by 0.49 to 69.55, only 1.06 short of the 1981 high. Gilt have been encouraged by the Chancellor's Budget decision to raise this year's monetary target, by recent good news on inflation, and by a possible future scarcity of conventional stocks as the Government makes more use of index-linked gilts. But the future course of United States interest rates, which could put pressure on sterling, remains a worry. Business Editor, page 15

US inflation rate slows

The sharp recession and falling petrol prices slowed the rise in United States inflation to an annual rate of 3 per cent in February, the smallest gain since July 1980. Some economists even predicted that the recession, a worldwide oil surplus and abundant food supplies might produce small declines in the consumer price index in the coming months. The level for February rose a seasonally adjusted 0.2 per cent, against 0.3 per cent in January.

Steel cuts to cost 400 jobs

Over 20 per cent of British high alloy steel casting capacity is to be phased out under a voluntary scheme which will involve five foundries closing with the loss of 400 jobs. The 11 foundries which remain will pay a levy, spread over five years, towards the closure costs. The axe will fall heaviest at the Low and Baran foundry at Slough, which has made heavy losses and where 200 jobs will go.

Burton tops profits forecast

Burton Group, The Top Man, Top Shop and Dorothy Perkins clothing chain, has topped its profit forecast with a £5.7m rise pre-tax to £14.2m in the half year, sending the shares up 11p to 170p. This compares with £16.4m made in its last full year to August and puts Burton on course to make about £20m this year. For the first time in two years, shareholders are treated to a higher half-year dividend up to 3.5p gross, against 2.86p.

MARKET SUMMARY

Shares leap back to life

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 584.3 up 6.2

FT Gilts 69.55 up 0.49

FT all share 257.75 up 3.05

Bargains 24,020

Overnight firmness on Wall Street, hopes of lower interest rates and a crop of healthy results brought life back to the stock market, with the FT Index closing up 6.2 at 584.3.

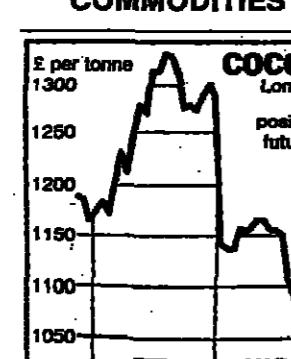
Imperial Group put on 31p to 93p as Mr Geoffrey Kent, the newly-installed chairman, gave a cautiously optimistic picture of prospects to analysts. In the tobacco division, where rationalization has recently cut out 1,700 jobs, he said the group was going for margins as well as volume. The tobacco division is expected to do a lot better, but the impact of the sterling exchange rate on the Howard Johnson division could depress any improvement there.

The chairman said forecasts of £150m pre-tax in the present year were over-optimistic, and most analysts are now looking for around £130m after last year's £108m. Confirmation that S. Pearson was in talks with its 64 per cent-owned subsidiary Pearson Longman provided a further boost to the shares, with S. Pearson 4p up at 32p and Pearson Longman putting on 19p to 20p.

There were gains for most leading equities, with GEC up 8p at 82p, but Vickers shed 4p to 160p ahead of final figures today which should show a modest improvement but not the much talked-about rights issue.

Gareth David

COMMODITIES



CURRENCIES

Gold extended Monday's rebound from last week's losses on short covering, helped by easier United States interest rates. Dealers reported that producers were taking advantage of the rally to make sales:

LONDON CLOSE

STERLING

£1.8025 up 20 points

Index 91.2 down 0.1

DM 4.3100

Fr F 11,2900

Yen 441.50

DOLLAR

Index 114.9 down 0.7

DM 2.3845 down 35 pts

GOLD

\$32.50 up 58

OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 7,097.80 up 32.42

Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1,221.18 down 2.01

TODAY

Philips and Drew International Investment conference, British and South Asian Trade Association conference on Anglo-Indian business prospects. Education, Science and Arts Committee on biotechnology. New vehicle registration (February); construction new orders (January); Board meetings—interims Armstrong Equipment, Blue Bird Confectionery, Maynards, Sirdar, James Walker, Finlays; Bestobel-BICC, Church and Co., Richard Clay, Clifford's Dalies, DRG, Eagle Star, Heworth Ceramic, A. Jones, Jones and Shipman, Laing Properties, Percy Lane, London and Manchester Assurance, J. N. Nichols (Vimto), Prudential, Rockware, Rotork, Slough Estates, Vickers.

MONEY MARKETS

Overnight money was tight but period rates tended easier in late trading. The Bank bought £374m of bills at unchanged rates, having raised its shortage forecast from £350m to £450m.

Domestic rates

Base rates 13%

3 month Interbank 13.9/16—13.1

Euro-currency rates

3 month dollar 14.5/14.7

3 month DM 9.6/11.6

3 month Ft 28.26

Nigeria bans imports as oil revenue falls

By Melvyn Westlake

Nigeria has suspended almost all its imports because of falling revenue caused by the world oil glut, according to Reuter report last night.

The decision is likely to hit Britain hard. A fifth of Nigeria's non-oil imports worth £1,200m came from Britain in 1980, making Britain the biggest exporter to Nigeria. The figure is thought to have risen last year.

The suspension has been effected, according to the report, by the Nigerian Central Bank telling banks there that from yesterday, they can issue no more letters of credit, from nearly eight months in 1980 and more than two years in 1974.

A warning that an import ban was being considered was made as long ago as last December in the Budget speech by President Shehu Shagari.

But a number of British groups have been winning sizable contracts in the country and there had been hopes that the country's fourth development plan would lead to many more. Taylor Woodrow is one of the groups that has been bidding strongly for contracts.

British banks have also been active in lending to Nigeria.

At the same time, Nigeria has been losing customers because until this week it was demanding \$36.50 a barrel for its crude oil while Britain was offering similar quality at \$31 a barrel. It agreed at the Open meeting to trim its price to \$35.42 a barrel.

It was not immediately clear in the Reuter report how long the curb will last. But it does appear that the Nigerian Government has decided to cut

its spending, rather than cut prices further in the hope of encouraging higher sales and revenue.

Nigeria's financial position has been the most volatile of the Opec states with big populations. Its foreign currency reserves fell sharply last year, from \$8,000m in 1980 to

According to recent estimates by economists at American Express, its reserves were sufficient to pay for only two months of imports, compared with nearly eight months in 1980 and more than two years in 1974.

A warning that an import ban was being considered was made as long ago as last December in the Budget speech by President Shehu Shagari.

With Lord Matthews, chairman of Fleet Holdings, he led an unsuccessful attempt on Monday to replace Mr Holmes a'Court as chairman while the takeover battle for ACC continued.

Two other non-executive directors, Mr Ellis Birk and Mr Norman Collins, who supported the move to oust Mr Holmes a'Court, remain on the board.

Sir Leo said he had been contemplating resignation for a long time.

The second director who resigned yesterday, Sir Max Aitken, is ill and will not party to the boardroom struggle.

Mr Gerald Ronson, whose Heron Corporation is contesting Mr Holmes a'Court's bids for ACC said yesterday he was "not surprised" by the resignations. He said Heron was holding its fire until it saw how the present Holmes a'Court bids develop.

Another 10p wanted on pump prices

By Jonathan Davis
Energy Correspondent

The big oil companies were quick yesterday to follow Shell's lead and attempt to push up petrol prices by 5p a gallon, bringing the average urban pump price to 160p a gallon for four-star.

BP, the third biggest petrol retailer with about 15 per cent of the market, said its price would be going up at its 230 stations from mid-July last night. The company claimed that its losses on petrol have been running at about 55p a month.

Texaco, the fourth biggest retailer with about 9 per cent of the market, said it would also be raising its prices. Esso, the joint market leaders with Shell, said it expected to follow suit, although no formal announcement was likely.

All four companies will be raising their prices by withdrawing part of their subsidies to garages, and say that ideally they would like to see another 10p a gallon go on at the pump, bringing the average price to 170p a gallon—where it was four months ago.

The increases will not be spread evenly across the country. They will be concentrated on urban areas, where the fuel price is highest. Fairleigh 11p better at 165p, than at 154p last night. The company claimed that its losses on petrol have been running at about 55p a month.

On the recent rise in the Pearson Longman share price, Mr Hare said: "It looks as though there was intelligent speculation or a leak." He thought 750,000 shares had changed hands but Pearson was not the buyer.

After the offer was withdrawn, Pearson Longman shares climbed a further 19p to 251p. S. Pearson

'Leak' speculation over Pearson bid talks

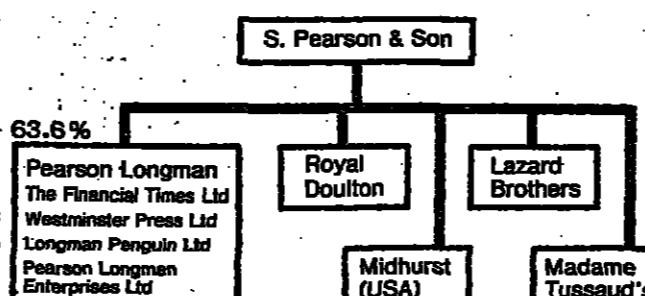
By Kevin Page

S. Pearson and Son, which owns merchant banker Lazard, Royal Doulton and Madame Tussaud's, is holding bid talks with Pearson Longman in which it has 63.6 per cent.

The companies were hurried into an early announcement because of a leap of 24p in the Pearson Longman share price on Monday. There was speculation concerning a possible leak.

On July 1978, S. Pearson launched a 25sp per share bid for Pearson Longman, which owns the Financial Times, the Westminster Press group of provincial newspapers, Ladybird and Penguin Books. The terms of one S. Pearson share, plus 30p cash, were ultimately rejected because of opposition from institutional shareholders.

Then, the offer was withdrawn by a scheme of arrangement requiring the approval of 75 per cent of the shareholders. But when the terms have been agreed this time, son rose 4p to 252p.



Institute of Directors chief attacks 'misrepresentation'

Union leaders 'to blame for unemployment'

By Bill Johnstone

Trade union leaders were blamed yesterday as being the prime source of unemployment. Mr Walter Goldsmith, director general of the Institute of Directors, addressing the annual convention of the institute in the Albert Hall, London, referred to the trade union leaders as "the biggest obstacle to new employment".

The guilty people of the 1970s were the trade union leaders who left Britain with the social, economic and political misery of unacceptable levels of unemployment, he claimed.

"More than any other, they are the leaders of the trades unions, with their legal powers and privileges which they have exploited with selfish disregard for the interests of their fellow citizens and their own members," he said.

Economic failure had been most dramatic where union power had been at its greatest. He gave the mining, printing, and steel industries with the railways and the docks as examples.

"Let me make it clear I am not attacking British workers, be they trade union members or not. I repeat that I am attacking without apology the trade union leadership which disgracefully misrepresents its members," he said.

In the six years to 1979, labour productivity increased 10 times as fast in France, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands as in the United Kingdom, Mr Goldsmith claimed.

This period he described as the high-water mark of union power, in which Britain's manufacturing output grew at only one quarter of the average annual rate which was

achieved in the previous 10 years.

However, Mr Goldsmith's criticisms were not reserved for trade union leaders. Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for the Environment, was also attacked. Mr Heseltine was urged to make up his mind on the means to cut the rates burden on business.

If Britain did not make the investment, economic recovery would be slower. Economic survival, Sir Richard claimed, depended on a well-trained, productive, competent and adaptable workforce.

Two more directors resign from ACC

By Drew Johnston

Two more directors have resigned from the board of Associated Communications Corporation. They are Sir Leo Pierszak and Sir Max Aitken.

Their decision comes only a day after the resignation of Lord Matthews.

Mr Robert Holmes a'Court, whose TVW Enterprises is bidding for control of Associated Communications Corporation, is now asking City institutions to nominate at least two new directors of stature and independence.

Sir Leo, a former Permanent Secretary and £55,000 a year non-executive director of ACC, said: "I am no longer prepared to have my name associated with the company."

With Lord Matthews, chairman of Fleet Holdings, he led an unsuccessful attempt on Monday to replace Mr Holmes a'Court as chairman while the takeover battle for ACC continued.

Two other non-executive directors, Mr Ellis Birk and Mr Norman Collins, who supported the move to oust Mr Holmes a'Court, remain on the board.

Sir Leo said he had been contemplating resignation for a long time.

The second director who resigned yesterday, Sir Max Aitken, is ill and will not party to the boardroom struggle.

Mr Gerald Ronson, whose Heron Corporation is contesting Mr Holmes a'Court's bids for ACC said yesterday he was "not surprised" by the resignations. He said Heron was holding its fire until it saw how the present Holmes a'Court bids develop.

Minister rules out devaluation

Franc sinks to EMS floor

By Frances Williams

Fr FRANC/D-MARK

election EMS devaluation

2.40

2.50

2.60

2.70

1981 1982

Monday, a rise of 3 per cent since the beginning of last week.

Dealers reported heavy intervention by the French and Dutch banks to keep the guider from bursting through its EMS ceiling.

BUSINESS NEWS/COMPANIES AND MARKET REPORTS

The attractions of Chicago . . . and of being in the navy

LIT takes its development

London Investment Trust is the latest company to pin its faith on the expansion of commodity markets, particularly financial futures (Michael Prest writes). LIT, which controls the old London commodity broking firm of E Bailey, has agreed to buy Shatkin Trading, a Chicago commodity clearing business. The deal is designed to develop LIT in two directions — to provide a comprehensive broking and clearing organization across the London, New York, and Chicago markets; and, in so doing, to make LIT a more attractive investment vehicle.

The deal with Shatkin is the second stage of LIT's development. In 1979 LIT's pretax profits were £9,423. But in December of that year it bought Bailey. Profits soared to £475,000 in 1980 and £504,600 last year. On present showing, however, 1982 does not look such a good year for commodities.

Shatkin could do for LIT what Bailey did for it two years ago. The American company's profits for the year to the end of October 1981 were \$1.55m, rather larger than those of LIT, and the average annual compound growth rate over the past five years has been

no less than 38 per cent. Shatkin clears for 13 per cent of floor traders on the Chicago Board of Trade, and has moved into the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, which is expected to be its main source of growth soon.

LIT's faith in Shatkin is demonstrated by the purchase terms. The initial payment is \$2m cash and 18.5 million new LIT shares, worth altogether \$3m. Another \$5m will be paid if Shatkin's profits in 1982 and 1983 are not less than \$2m. After 12.3 million of the shares have been placed by Morgan Grenfell, the vendors of Shatkin will be left with 13.4 per cent of LIT.

An immediate target for the new group will be the London International Financial Futures Exchange. Mr John Arthur, chairman of LIT, says: "We will seek to become a major clearing house in LIFEX at Shatkin is in the United States." As part of the cross-fertilization, Mr Henry Shatkin and Mr Patrick Arbor of Shatkin will join the LIT board, while Mr Guy Evan, the chief executive of Bailey, will go to America for six months.

A bargain at Aerospace

British Aerospace is still looking a cheap share. No investor should be surprised or worried



Mr Austin Pearce

about the 1,200 redundancies announced yesterday (Sally White writes). The only unexpected fact that emerged from the announcement was that 930 people would still be deployed in 1982 to service the 1950s and 1960 RAF and Navy bombers and fighters.

For the figures due from British Aerospace next week, the final for year to end 1981, most City analysts are going for £70m-plus at the pretax level. That gives a rating of 10.2 for that set of earnings, and at the following year's forecast of £80m the rating is 9.2 times at today's share price of 176p. Compared with that, the rating for the mechanical engineering sector is currently 12½ to 13 times — and that includes companies such as

IMI, or Brammer, which are way behind on technology.

Those who watch British Aerospace closely say the next crucial development is whether the United States Congress will ratify orders for the Hawk — a trainer aircraft which its navy wants, and perhaps its army and air force too. The United States pride has been offended by the fact that no local design has been asked to compete with the Anglo-American consortium in which British Aerospace is a partner for this business, and inevitably a lobby is asking for some face saver. Keith Ashworth-Lord, at Henry Cooke, Lumsden, is fairly confident the consortium will win the orders, which are worth around £200-£300m over 1983 to 1990.

Silentnight makes furniture and bedding, predominantly in Lancashire; that sounds like a double negative given the generally battered state of both the furnishing trade and, after Stone Platt, Lancashire industry (Sally White writes) But Mr Tom Clarke's Lancastrian down-to-earth approach to business approach has

brought positive results. The next set of figures, due in a few weeks, is expected to show pretax profits at over £5.2m against £3.04m the previous year.

As Mr Clarke says: "There are undoubtedly benefits from being in this part of the world. The workforce is highly appreciative of being in work." Silentnight is also in Yorkshire, of course, and also has had to cut back its workforce in past years, although manpower has been static the last year to 18 months.

The other strengths of the business are also classic: watch Tom Clarke or any of the executives go round the plants and there are few employees whose name they do not know. Local taste for the profit motive has been channelled into offering half the company's transport work to owner-drivers.

Down to earth to find gold

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productivity is increasing, even with a static workforce. Money has been ploughed back into reducing the borrowing. All this has increased investor interest, even at a historic yield of only 4.4 per cent. Silentnight has increased market share in bedding, and is now trying to do the same in furnishing. Satisfy the customer, Mr Clarke has told his workforce: staff and customers have also been given the chance to discuss problems face to face, not just formally as executives and

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UNITED STATES

The United Auto Workers Union's tentative contract agreement with General Motors will make the company more competitive but will not boost car sales, analysts say.

• National Semiconductor, battered by price-cutting, low demand and the recession has imposed a pay freeze on its 35,000 employees. Bonuses for managers are suspended for the last half of the financial year ending in May.

SOVIET UNION

The Soviet Union is rebuilding using jet aero engines to drive natural gas through its pipeline network. Farnborough, an independent Swedish research company, which specializes in Soviet oil and gas, said.

• Western shipping companies have won quota concessions from the Soviet Union which will ease the effects of a 10-year East-West "freight war".

AUSTRALIA

Foreign investment levels are to be reduced because plans made some years ago when world economic indicators had been stronger no longer applied. Mr Phillip Lynch, Australian Industry Minister, said yesterday.

JAPAN

Japanese crude oil imports fell 7.5 per cent last month to 122.74 million barrels compared with imports of 132.74 million in January, last month's imports were 4.5 per cent more than the 117.41 million imported in February last year.

BELGIUM

Steel output in the non-communist world fell 4.5 per cent last month and was down 5.3 per cent from the same month last year to 34.2 million tonnes, the International Iron and Steel Institute reported in Brussels.

ARAB EMIRATES

The oil-rich United Arab Emirates will have a budget deficit of \$621m (£345m) in 1982, according to official estimates. The neighbouring Sultanate of Oman, had a \$500m balance of payments deficit during 1981.

REGIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT

Monthly figures for unemployment in the UK published by the Department of Employment.

| | Adults (adjusted 000) | % of all employees | unad- justed inc. school leavers 000 | No % of month 000 | Change In all employ- ees, 000 |
|-------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|
| 1981 | | | | | |
| March | 2,354 | 9.9 | 2,485 | 2,000 | +0.8 |
| April | 2,421 | 10.1 | 2,525 | 2,002 | -0.7 |
| May | 2,486 | 10.4 | 2,558 | 2,000 | -0.6 |
| June | 2,530 | 10.8 | 2,652 | 2,000 | -0.4 |
| July | 2,590 | 11.2 | 2,762 | 2,000 | -0.2 |
| Aug | 2,643 | 11.1 | 2,940 | 2,000 | -0.1 |
| Sept | 2,692 | 11.3 | 2,999 | 2,000 | 0.0 |
| Oct | 2,726 | 11.4 | 2,985 | 2,000 | -0.1 |
| Nov | 2,780 | 11.6 | 2,953 | 2,000 | -0.1 |
| Dec | 2,769 | 11.5 | 2,941 | 2,000 | -0.1 |
| 1982 | | | | | |
| Jan | 2,812 | 11.8 | 3,071 | 2,000 | -0.1 |
| Feb | 2,815 | 11.8 | 3,045 | 2,000 | -0.1 |
| March | 2,823 | 11.8 | 2,992 | 2,000 | -0.1 |

WALL STREET

New York, March 23. — Prices opened higher in active trading on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average was ahead by two points to 821.53 shortly after the market opened. Advances outnumbered declines by 570 to 188, among the 1,033 issues crossing the NYSE tape.

Early "big board" volume reached about 7.2m shares, thanks to a block of 3.03m shares in Diamond Shamrock at \$20.

Brokers said the market is now trying to break out of the slump that began last autumn when the economic news was very bad, but they were uncertain how long the rally would last.

Investors were encouraged by the fact that February consumer prices rose by 0.2% because of the extraordinary deflation in petrol and car prices.

Wall Street welcomed the news that General Motors and the United Auto Workers Union have reached a tentative contract agreement that could pave the way for some recovery in the economy.

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Stock Exchange Prices

Equities advance

ACCOUNT DAYS : Dealings began, March 15. Dealings end March 26. \$ Contango Day, March 29. Settlement Day, April 5.

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

PROPERTY INVESTMENT

Hampton & Sons

01-493 8222

| 1964/65 High Low Stock Price Chg Yield Int. Gross Div. Vid. | | | | | | | | | | 1964/65 High Low Company Price Chg'ge pence % P/E | | | | | | | | | | 1964/65 High Low Company Price Chg'ge pence % P/E | | | | | | | | | | 1964/65 High Low Company Price Chg'ge pence % P/E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|----|----|---|------|--------|---|---|---|----|----------------|-----|---|------|------|------|------|-----|---|------------------|-----|---|------|------|------|-----|----|--------------|---|---|------|------|------|-----|----|----------------|----|---|-----|-----|------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| BRITISH FUNDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A - B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SHORNS | 96 | Trans | 96 | 66 | - | 8.34 | 12.77 | - | - | 104 | 84 | AB Electronics | 84 | - | 7.0 | 8.3 | 6.6 | - | 100 | 85 | Gen Mtr BDR | 112 | - | 5.1 | 6.3 | - | 91 | 85 | Meyer M. L. | 70 | - | 5.1 | 4.4 | - | 125 | 84 | Turkett Jersey | 80 | - | 7.3 | 9.8 | 13.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 96 | Trans | 96 | 66 | - | - | 8.47 | 13.210 | - | - | 104 | 84 | AB Electronics | 118 | - | 5.7 | 20 | 4.5 | 7.5 | 100 | 85 | Gastech 'A' | 112 | - | 5.8 | 6.0 | 15.0 | 121 | 82 | Hilliers Ltd | 58 | - | 9.8 | 10.1 | 14.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 96 | Trans | 96 | 66 | - | - | 8.64 | 13.210 | - | - | 104 | 84 | AB PLC | 118 | - | 5.2 | 20 | 4.5 | 7.5 | 100 | 85 | Glasgow Pavilion | 112 | - | 12.0 | 12.5 | 13.2 | 120 | 82 | Hilliers Ltd | 58 | - | 22.0 | 22.5 | 23.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 96 | Trans | 96 | 66 | - | - | 8.64 | 13.210 | - | - | 104 | 84 | AGB Research | 27 | - | 10.0 | 20 | 18.0 | 20.5 | 100 | 85 | Globo Ridge | 112 | - | 12.1 | 12.5 | 13.2 | 120 | 82 | Hilliers Ltd | 58 | - | 22.0 | 22.5 | 23.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 96 | Trans | 96 | 66 | - | - | 8.64 | 13.210 | - | - | 104 | 84 | APV Sides | 211 | - | 12.3 | 4.7 | 6.8 | - | 100 | 85 | Good Relations | 75 | - | 3.8 | 4.8 | 14.5 | 120 | 82 | Hilliers Ltd | 58 | - | 12.0 | 12.5 | 13.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 96 | Trans | 96 | 66 | - | - | 8.64 | 13.210 | - | - | 104 | 84 | Aaronson Bros. | 36 | - | 12.3 | 4.7 | 6.8 | - | 100 | 85 | Gordons & Gash | 112 | - | 12.1 | 12.5 | 13.2 | 120 | 82 | Hilliers Ltd | 58 | - | 12.0 | 12.5 | 13.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 96 | Trans | 96 | 66 | - | - | 8.64 | 13.210 | - | - | 104 | 84 | Advance Serv | 81 | - | 10.7 | 7.0 | 7.9 | - | 100 | 85 | Granplan Ridge | 61 | - | 12.0 | 12.5 | 13.2 | 120 | 82 | Hilliers Ltd | 58 | - | 12.0 | 12.5 | 13.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 96 | Trans | 96 | 66 | - | - | 8.64 | 13.210 | - | - | 104 | 84 | Adwest Group | 192 | - | 10.7 | 7.0 | 7.9 | - | 100 | 85 | Gratian PLC | 105 | - | 12.0 | 12.5 | 13.2 | 120 | 82 | Hilliers Ltd | 58 | - | 12.0 | 12.5 | 13.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 96 | Trans | 96 | 66 | - | - | 8.64 | 13.210 | - | - | 104 | 84 | Agri Food Svcs | 192 | - | 10.7 | 7.0 | 7.9 | - | 100 | 85 | Gratian Stores | 112 | - | 12.0 | 12.5 | 13.2 | 120 | 82 | Hilliers Ltd | 58 | - | 12.0 | 12.5 | 13.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 96 | Trans | 96 | 66 | - | - | 8.64 | 13.210 | - | - | 104 | 84 | Alfa W. G. | 40 | - | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | - | 100 | 85 | Groperoids | 104 | - | 12.7 | 12.5 | 13.2 | 120 | 82 | Hilliers Ltd | 58 | - | 12.0 | 12.5 | 13.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 96 | Trans | 96 | 66 | - | - | 8.64 | 13.210 | - | - | 104 | 84 | Allied Plant | 111 | - | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | - | 100 | 85 | Gulf & Durus | 105 | - | 12.0 | 12.5 | 13.2 | 120 | 82 | Hilliers Ltd | 58 | - | 12.0 | 12.5 | 13.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 96 | Trans | 96 | 66 | - | - | 8.64 | 13.210 | - | - | 104 | 84 | Amal Metal | 111 | - | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | - | 100 | 85 | Gumme Ridge | 112 | - | 12.0 | 12.5 | 13.2 | 120 | 82 | Hilliers Ltd | 58 | - | 12.0 | 12.5 | 13.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 96 | Trans | 96 | 66 | - | - | 8.64 | 13.210 | - | - | 104 | 84 | Andia TV | 112 | - | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | - | 100 | 85 | Gurney's | 112 | - | 12.0 | 12.5 | 13.2 | 120 | 82 | Hilliers Ltd | 58 | - | 12.0 | 12.5 | 13.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 96 | Trans | 96 | 66 | - | - | 8.64 | 13.210 | - | - | 104 | 84 | Anglo Am Ind | 127 | - | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | - | 100 | 85 | Hall Eng | 124 | - | 12.0 | 12.5 | 13.2 | 120 | 82 | Hilliers Ltd | 58 | - | 12.0 | 12.5 | 13.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 96 | Trans | 96 | 66 | - | - | 8.64 | 13.210 | - | - | 104 | 84 | Anglo Gold | 127 | - | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | - | 100 | 85 | Hall Eng | 124 | - | 12.0 | 12.5 | 13.2 | 120 | 82 | Hilliers Ltd | 58 | - | 12.0 | 12.5 | 13.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 96 | Trans | 96 | 66 | - | - | 8.64 | 13.210 | - | - | 104 | 84 | Argill Foods | 104 | - | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | - | 100 | 85 | Hanover Inv | 119 | - | 12.0 | 12.5 | 13.2 | 120 | 82 | Hilliers Ltd | 58 | - | 12.0 | 12.5 | 13.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 96 | Trans | 96 | 66 | - | - | 8.64 | 13.210 | - | - | 104 | 84 | Asahi Lach | 121 | - | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | - | 100 | 85 | Hanover Inv | 119 | - | 12.0 | 12.5 | 13.2 | 120 | 82 | Hilliers Ltd | 58 | - | 12.0 | 12.5 | 13.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 96 | Trans | 96 | 66 | - | - | 8.64 | 13.210 | - | - | 104 | 84 | As Brit Food | 121 | - | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | - | 100 | 85 | Hawkins | 117 | - | 12.0 | 12.5 | 13.2 | 120 | 82 | Hilliers Ltd | 58 | - | 12.0 | 12.5 | 13.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 96 | Trans | 96 | 66 | - | - | 8.64 | 13.210 | - | - | 104 | 84 | Ass Fisheries | 117 | - | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | - | 100 | 85 | Hawkins | 117 | - | 12.0 | 12.5 | 13.2 | 120 | 82 | Hilliers Ltd | 58 | - | 12.0 | 12.5 | 13.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 96 | Trans | 96 | 66 | - | - | 8.64 | 13.210 | - | - | 104 | 84 | Heath Trust | 148 | - | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | - | 100 | 85 | Hedge Fund | 148 | - | 12.0 | 12.5 | 13.2 | 120 | 82 | Hilliers Ltd | 58 | - | 12.0 | 12.5 | 13.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 96 | Trans | 96 | 66 | - | - | 8.64 | 13.210 | - | - | 104 | 84 | Hedges Grp | 118 | - | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | - | 100 | 85 | Hedges Grp | 118 | - | 12.0 | 12.5 | 13.2 | 120 | 82 | Hilliers Ltd | 58 | - | 12.0 | 12.5 | 13.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 96 | Trans | 96 | 66 | - | - | 8.64 | 13.210 | - | - | 104 | 84 | Hewitt Corp | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SPORT

CRICKET

Why the ICC must take up S African gauntlet

From John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent, Cape Town, March 23

When I came to South Africa a fortnight ago I hoped that somehow some good might come out of the still unfinished tour by the English cricketers. Today I have no more, still believing that it may.

But how? Perhaps it will oblige the International Cricket Conference to apply themselves more resolutely to the problem of South Africa. Could they not send here, with less hassle, the multiracial side that their representatives in March 1973, when they should have been something of a hindrance, were not able to stop? South Africa offering, not necessarily successfully, further enormous sums of money to buy off as many as possible of the world's best players.

Already, Australia have moved to make it more difficult for their own Test team to come here without being in breach of contract, which the Englishmen are not. The Australians have done so under the prompting of their Council of Sport, which has a closing of official ranks.

It would be surprising, too, if the odium to which Gooch and the rest of them have been subjected were not to prove a deterrent even to cricketers with the chance of becoming wealthy overnight.

It is the case that further tours like this one have been made less likely, because of the offence that has been given, and the ICC do nothing constructive, the South African Cricket Union has managed, in the face of fierce difficulties, to create will be lost.

In practice cricket in South Africa is still less integrated than I had hoped to find it. But that is through no fault of the SACU's. It is because of the tactics of Hassan Gooch, more even than those of the Government.

Hassan and his fellow members of the Indian and Coloured but with a sprinkling of whites, under the banner of the South African Council of Sport (SACOS), see sport as providing them with a powerful political weapon — less costly than strike — more peaceful than bombs.

When the multiracial SACU were being formed Mr Gooch gave them his support — some say he would have accepted to become their first president — but he is now their most implacable opponent. If, after leaving school, you want to play mixed

cricket in South Africa you can do so only under the auspices of the SACU if you wish to avoid political commitment.

If you play — some call it political cricket — for Mr Gooch's South African Cricket Board you are more or less forbidden to visit the Test match grounds. Those who tire of the politics of the SACB usually give up the game; very few transfer their allegiance to the SACU. It is a situation in which many of the best non-white cricketers are lost to the English professionals. It will change when Mr Gooch retires but only with the ending of apartheid.

One big legislative obstacle to be removed permits no longer needed for the races to play together and to go to the same club. The autonomy of the various sporting unions has come to be recognized and respected as it never was a few years ago.

What South Africa's main opposition party feels, and they are pledged to implement, is that an official of apartheid, is that to "South Africa" could provide encouragement for further relaxations. Mr Gooch disagrees. For him it has to all or nothing.

The national chairman of the Progressive Federal Party, that is the opposition, admits to "a degree of disillusionment" in the way the present tour came about.

Better, he says, England should be allowed to conduct outright, or at least an officially multiracial side should be sent — something which he considers remote but not entirely out of the question. He talks of the resources available for promoting cricket in South Africa and of the possibility of a cricket explosion, generated by the present recession, in the country's 250 blocks whose consuming sporting interest at the moment is football.

I suppose no event in the whole history of sport would ever have been more dramatic than the arrival of South Africa in an official West Indian cricket team. An impossible dream? It must be, I am afraid.

Meanwhile the SACU will continue their fight against heavy odds to keep the game going and the standard high.

After South Africa had beaten Australia seven times within three years, there were 12 primary schools in Bloemfontein,

BADMINTON

Facing the Chinese wall game

By Richard Estes

Since the early 1970s, badminton has waned for the day the Chinese would come the all-England championships sponsored by John Player. Today at Wembley arena that day has arrived. The reaction they should elicit is a mixture of opposites — admiration for their surprisingly conservative and wonderfully skilled players and apprehension as to what their realistic imitations of a moving brick wall might do to the game. Badminton is unlikely to be quite the same again.

It is not clear whether they have done something which has not been playing and travelling about getting into the townships. It would not have been easy but it could have been done. What was always going to be a profoundly controversial tour has been marked by thoroughly bad public relations.

During, avaricious, wilful — the players were all these when they signed their contracts. But they did so, I believe, without any sense of disloyalty, never realizing until they were asked to do what they were doing could create such a dire financial crisis for the English counties. Naive, yes; contemptible, no. Wishing now that they had never done it. Some of them, for sure.

Last chance: The English XI have possibly their best chance of a first victory tomorrow when they meet the Englishmen in a final one-day match. Mike Procter, who won the bowling prize in the first of the three one-day fixtures, is out with an injured knee and Clive Rice will not bowl because of an injured hand.

South Africa have made two changes from the team who drew with the English XI in the second four-day match last weekend, Garth le Roux and Kenny Watson replacing Stephen Jeffries and Dennis Hobson.

English XI: F. A. Gooch, G. Stretton, J. H. Morris, P. G. Huggon, P. G. Cook, P. N. Kruis, P. G. Pollock, C. S. Rice, G. A. Parker, J. R. Jenkins, G. S. Le Roux, V. A. van der Berg, R. W. Whitton.

I suppose no event in the whole history of sport would ever have been more dramatic than the arrival of South Africa in an official West Indian cricket team. An impossible dream? It must be, I am afraid.

The Australian Government has supported the three-year suspension of the English cricket rebels. Tony Smith, Minister for Foreign Affairs, said their tour of South Africa was not only a clear break of Commonwealth ties. It is also placed in jeopardy, the Commonwealth Games in Brisbane in September.

Meanwhile, the SACU will continue their fight against heavy odds to keep the game going and the standard high.

After South Africa had beaten Australia seven times within three years, there were 12 primary schools in Bloemfontein,

GOLF

Ladies steal the limelight

By John Hennessy, Golf Correspondent

The Ladies claimed the lime-light on the first day of the Sunningdale Fouromes yesterday. Five pairs drawn from the draft side were entered and four have moved on to the third round. The single casualty was the professional combination of Vanessa Marin and Stephanie Jolley.

There were, too, some thumping margins, eight and seven for the Welsh amateurs, Vicki Thomas and her sister, Mary Rawlings, four and two (first round) and eight and six for the English professionals, Christine Langford and Mickey Walker, and six and five for the Irish Curtis Cup players, Maureen Madill and Mary McKenna. An English amateur pair, Janet Coulby and Claire Waite, were beaten in the first round by David Regan and Stephen Barr.

The holders, Gordon Brand, a recruit to the professional ranks, and Alan Addison, suffered the common experience of last year's entry to the tournament and their agency. They were beaten in the first round by David Regan and Stephen Barr.

It was a fine match with never much to hold them back but it was the challengers who had their noses in front on the eighteenth. A fluffed chip by Regan threatened their half in five, Brand having missed the fairway off the tee. The reception strokes at seven of the holes played and profited from them to

win all seven. They halved two and won two of the holes where they received no advantage.

Turning seven up in 37, one over par, they won the next with a superb birdie four. The tenth measures 463 yards but for all Mrs Thomas's diminutive stature, five feet nothing, she provided a solid, with a sufficient addressed launching pad, for Mandy to thrash a three-wood only just short of the green, though fading unluckily into a bunker. Mrs Thomas then came out of the sand to three feet and down went the putt.

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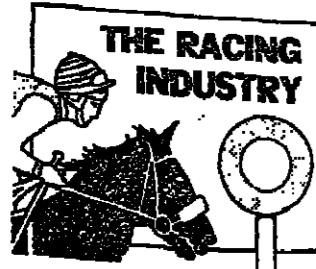
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THE RACING INDUSTRY

Part II: Glamour of Royal Ascot and soaring bloodstock prices are a thin layer of icing on an inadequate cake — an economic analysis shows few are thriving

Looking beneath the frills of affluence

Peter Greenland

Sarah Karidis



THE GOOD LIFE AT THE TOP

Piggott taking the hot line to yet another fortune. Above and right: Will the champagne of Cheltenham and Ascot fall flat as the recession continues to bite?

These two bodies are in the business mainly for their own interest — although they are generous sponsors — which in the case of the bookmakers is to show a profit to their shareholders.

Their other role is that of tax gatherers, most of this tax going to the Inland Revenue and a small proportion being returned to racing. Both the Levy Board and the Jockey Club are well aware of their responsibility to the punter and do their best to ensure that racing is fairly run and that there is an abundance of competitive sport.

It is the owners who provide nearly all the employment for the 20,000 who work in the industry. This is apart from their contribution to prize money. It is estimated that annually owners pour £70m into racing's coffers.

So what do they get out of it? Apart from the top five per cent of owners, precious little. John Biggs, the chairman of the Racehorse Owners Association says: "In 1980 the top five per cent of owners won 75 per cent of the total prize money available. The next 30 per cent took most of the rest leaving virtually nothing for the remaining 65 per cent."

The fact Micheal Stoute and Henry Cecil, the two leading trainers in 1981, won £1,312,144 for their patrons, about 10 per cent of the total prize money available on the Flat that year itself.

Most top trainers are earning a good living and it is expensive to keep a horse in one of their stables. One of these trainers with 120 horses in his yard charges £105 per week per horse plus £10 a week for blacksmith's and veterinary fees. On top of this there are entrance fees, travelling expenses, an insurance, to mention but a few extra items. Insurance premiums run out at about three per cent of the estimated value of the horse.

Such a trainer would be employing about 60 staff at an average wage of £24 per week. This would account for under 50 per cent of his total turnover, which would be in the region of about £750,000 per annum. Apart from what he charges, the trainer would also officially receive 10 per cent of both win and place money during the season. He would also receive in most cases a commission on the horses sold out of his stable and invariably a nomination or a share in a stallion that he has helped the owner to promote. The successful modern trainer is something of an entrepreneur, who has not only to turn out winners but also to sell himself in the market place in order to attract owners with heavy purchasing power and horses with classic-winning blood flowing through their veins. This man's existence contrasts sharply with the smaller trainer, as can be seen from the article on Ron Atkins below.

As with the trainers it is only comparatively few jockeys who make a fat living. Flat race jockeys receive £29 per ride, their jumping counterparts £39.50. They also receive a percentage of the value of the races they have won — on the Flat between four and a half per cent and five per cent and over the sticks about six per cent. Additional

presents from owners are the rule rather than the exception.

A top flight jockey might earn £120,000 a year, but a leading steeplechase rider would do well to accumulate £50,000. And this of course applies only to a select few. Twenty jockeys on the Flat would earn a prosperous living, but in steeplechasing only the top half dozen.

The breeders are the men who supply the raw material for racing. There again it is only a few who skim the cream. And the astronomical figures realised at the October Premier Yearling sales give a distorted view of the picture. The average price realised at this auction in 1981 was 42,195 guineas. Home-bred stock averaged 29,348 guineas compared with an average of 44,261 guineas for Irish and foreign-bred stock.

An analysis of the other yearling sales shows a disturbing picture. At the second Newmarket sales the average price was 3,063 guineas and at Doncaster 6,912 guineas. But the middle price, that is to say the money paid for the yearling who is half way down the lots sold, was 5,600 guineas at Newmarket and 5,000 guineas at Doncaster. And it has been estimated that the cost of putting a yearling in the sale ring is about £7,000, excluding stallion fees and the depreciation of the mare.

Now for the racecourses. All courses represent an under-utilisation of plant and the return on the capital involved is negligible. Apart from courses such as Ascot, Newmarket and York few would be considered economically viable. Tim Nelligan is the managing director of United Racecourses, who control Epsom, Sandown Park and Kempton Park.

Sources and Allocation of Levy Board Funds April 1 1980 - March 31 1981

| SOURCES OF INCOME | | ALLOCATION OF FUNDS | |
|------------------------|-------------------|---|-------------|
| LEVY BOARD £16,000,000 | OTHERS £1,165,300 | PRICE MONEY AND STAKE MONEY | £13,792,900 |
| | | ASSISTANCE TO RACING INDUSTRY | £2,171,500 |
| | | ASSISTANCE FOR MANAGEMENT AND INTEGRITY OF RACING | £1,702,400 |
| | | RACING AND LEVY BOARD ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES | £728,000 |
| | | ASSISTANCE FOR VETERINARY MEDICAL AND VET FEES | £405,600 |
| | | ASSISTANCE FOR BREEDING | £171,500 |
| | | ASSISTANCE TO RACING INDUSTRY LABOUR | £70,600 |
| | | MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE | £23,200 |
| | | ADDITION TO NET ASSETS | £3,184,400 |

Mr. Nelligan

"Epsom is entirely dependent on Derby day," Mr. Nelligan says. "Kempton has possibilities but Sandown is the only one of our courses that is viable in ordinary commercial terms. In other words we make an acceptable 15 per cent return on capital. But this is mainly due to such activities as exhibitions and outside functions. We could not possibly achieve this target if we relied on racing. Quite honestly it hardly matters at all if we race on unprofitable days. Of course we want to race to help with the levy, but as far as we are concerned we are lucky to break even most of the time."

The other contributors to prize money, the sponsors, are now an indispensable part of the scene. Their contributions in 1981 amounted to a total of £2,684,863. The sport would be in an even worse position than it is already without their continued support.

We have already stated that the owners and the punters are the mainstay of the industry. Are they getting a fair deal? The most general criticism levelled against the Levy Board and the Jockey Club is that too much money is given to classic and partner races and that support to those in need is by large neglected.

Subsidizing the rich

As to the rights of the punter, critics of the present policy point out that it is politically immoral that the hard-earned money deducted from the punter should be used to subsidise the rich owners and breeders, who are well capable of looking after themselves. But surely this is an emotive point of view. As long as the backer gets a fair run for his money and competitive racing to bet on, his needs are being catered for. And do not forget that 10 times more than the money he pays in tax goes to the Exchequer compared with that returned to the sport. This is the root cause of the problem. In France and in other countries the racing industry receives a far larger proportion of the betting, thereby ensuring a more equitable distribution of prize money.

So whatever their critics may say, the authorities in this country are faced with an impossible dilemma. If we are to maintain our role as a major racing power, most of the available prize money will have to continue to be devoted to the prestige races. This policy has been modified to some extent. In the next prize money scheme a higher proportion of the funds available will be devoted to the middle range of events than to the classic and pattern races.

There is not enough money to be distributed for everyone to be satisfied. It is as simple as that. And as no government is in the habit of reducing taxation, particularly in the present economic climate, the situation appears likely to remain the same, with most of the racing industry going through an even tougher time than it is at present and the strong inevitably continuing to profit at the expense of their weaker brethren.

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Like most racing nations, French finances were adversely affected in 1981 by a levelling out of betting turnover which is still running about 10 per cent below the domestic inflation rate. During 1981 the French punter invested 23,074 billion francs (about £1.1bn) on the pari-mutuel tote which was a 5.38 per cent increase on the previous year's figure. Out of this figure the government picked up a handsome 4.17 billion francs (£380m).

Prize money and such things as travelling allowances, owners and breeders' prizes came to a total of 826 million francs (£75m) in 1981, which broken down further reveals the allocation of 354 million francs (42.86 per cent) for the Flat, 149 million for steeplechasing (18.04 per cent) and the balance of 323 millions (39.10 per cent) for the rather tedious trotting game. No doubt these figures make the administration of racing in England drool and with good reason as they are bettered by few countries with comparable racing industries.

For both 1980 and 81 around 60 percent of horses trained in France covered their training costs, but this astonishing figure is most unlikely to be maintained for 1982 as prize money has hardly been increased at all. In fact, most group races return to their 1980 levels and the money saved will be used to augment lesser events which previously had a value to the winner of 70,000 francs or less.

TOMORROW: GAMBLING

© Peter Greenland

© Sarah Karidis

Right portents for Harwood's stars

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Greville Starkey, the stable's jockey, was on Home Coming, their Lincoln hope. "Every bit as good as Frankincense and better than Heron's Hollow," was how Starkey described Home Coming to me. He won the Lincoln on Frankincense in 1968 but was beaten in 1970 on Heron's Hollow last year. "The better the draw, the softer the ground, the harder Home Coming will be to beat," he said.

Indian King, Home Coming's workmate yesterday, will provide a pointer to the yard's overall well-being when he runs at Doncaster tomorrow. The stable has great strength in depth. Sandhurst Prince, Hays, Norwick and Treburo are four natural candidates, the first two, who worked together, are Guineas types; the second two, the sort you would expect to see at Epsom, Chantilly or the Curragh.

Harwood's increased dependence on the American market can be gauged by the fact that more than half of the two-year-olds that he has in training there were bred in the United States.

Yesterday was his annual open day to the press. The gallops were kissed with warm sunshine. The horses looked fit and healthy. In two and three, some 36 of the stable strode past us more of them hard and already summer-coated.

The classic trials at Kempton and Salisbury will point to the direction in which they will go.

Norwick (Group 2), Chester Vase and the Derby) and Treburo (Jerry Feilden Memorial and the Derby) are the principal Epsom hopes though Harwood does not rule out Santella-Man.

Treburo was as good as any in the yard. When he was injured on the gallops in September he was in his box for the next three months, but he is fine again now,

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The drying wind and the possibility that some horses may have to be baled out of the Irish Sweeps Lincoln 5-12-0 ...

1 001 HEATON LAD 5-12-0 ... Emaghmore

1 002 KELSO 5-12-0 ... M. Wilson

1 003 GLENORA 7-11-7 ... H. Davies

1 004 HIVE 5-11-7 ... M. Davies

1 005 KELSO'S RAIN 7-11-7 ... H. Davies

14 400 LE JOUR FORTUNE 7-11-7 ... A. Webster

15 000 LE SPARTOIS 6-11-7 ... A. Webster

16 000 MINT STREAM 6-11-7 ... M. Wilson

17 000 NATIVE BREAK 6-11-7 ... F. Charlton

18 000 RED REPORT 4-10-7 ... Wall 4

18 000 TANWALL 6-11-4 ... Mr D. Karpas

19 000 TANWALL 6-11-4 ... Mr D. Karpas

20 000 CONFORM 4-10-8 ... S. O'Halloran

21 000 COUP DE GRACE 4-10-8 ... Mr D. Karpas

22 000 GOLDEN HORSE 4-10-8 ... Mr D. Karpas

23 000 GREENHORN 6-11-4 ... Mr D. Karpas

24 000 OUTLAW MAN 6-11-0 ... G. Bradley

25 000 ROYAL CHIEF 4-10-7 ... Mr D. Karpas

26 000 SPARTAN RED 6-11-4 ... Mr D. Karpas

27 000 TANWALL 6-11-4 ... Mr D. Karpas

28 000 TANWALL 6-11-4 ... Mr D. Karpas

29 000 TANWALL 6-11-4 ... Mr D. Karpas

30 000 TANWALL 6-11-4 ... Mr D. Karpas

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53 000 TANWALL 6-11-4 ... Mr D. Karpas

54 000 TANWALL 6-11-4 ... Mr D. Karpas

Clash on guards leaves new trains idle

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Millions of pounds' worth of brand-new high-technology trains are standing idle in a north London siding because British Rail cannot reach agreement with the National Union of Railwaymen (NUR) to dispense with unnecessary guards.

Trains destined for use on the newly electrified Bedford-St Pancras line are stored at Cricklewood despite agreement in principle with the militant train drivers' union to one-man operation. The rival NUR insists that every passenger train must have a guard — even though there is nowhere for him to sit.

Electrified services were originally scheduled to start in January, but will not now begin before July. In the meantime, elderly diesel trains will operate an interim timetable.

Mr Ray Buckton, general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, asked last night: "Why are British Rail putting so much emphasis on flexible rostering for drivers — which would only save a minuscule amount of money — when other matters like this require priority?"

The stumbling block is the refusal of the NUR to give up the guards even though the train makes him redundant. The union wants him to be retained with the title of "train superintendent" and given fresh duties such as the sale and inspection of tickets.

British Rail's mothballing of trains is regarded as particularly damaging because the Government views the St Pancras-Bedford scheme as a model for similar investment on other routes. But Mr Sides Weighell, NUR general secretary, is reported to have told management that the guards will be taken off the trains "over my dead body".

An NUR spokesman said yesterday that negotiations were continuing and there was no reason why the trains should not be brought into service immediately, "but they must be two-manned until agreement is reached."

Rail study, page 5



Six Vulcan bombers cleaving the sky from RAF Scampton, Lincolnshire, yesterday before 27 Squadron, the last V-bomber unit at the base, disbanded next week. Five Vulcan squadrons still in service at RAF Waddington will be reequipped later this year with the supersonic Tornado.

MPs' rises based on parity proposed

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

MPs would get a pay rise each November in line with the increases won by workers enjoying similar salary levels, under proposals put forward yesterday by the all-party Commons Select Committee on Members' Salaries.

But the twice-expressed wish of the Commons, in votes in 1975 and 1980, that the pay of MPs should be fully linked to other public service grades or occupations, thus ending the Top Salaries Review Body's role of making periodic independent reviews, was rejected by the committee.

Instead, in a report which some MPs were predicting last night would turn out to be controversial, the committee proposed that the review body should conduct an inquiry during the fourth year of each Parliament, with a view to the Parliament acting on its recommendations, but that in the intervening years salaries would be adjusted annually by reference to increases in comparable salaries. The recommended yardstick is the Department of Employment's annual survey of earnings.

The committee said it would favour the type of linkage envisaged by the Houses' votes of 1975 and 1980 if its policy being applied very vigorously these days.

A spokesman for Brown Williamson yesterday disputed the claim made by the Federal Trades Mission that any advertising campaign was ever carried out on the advice received from the market research company suggesting that cigarettes be linked with illicit adult pleasures. The advice of the market research company was unsolicited and not acted on, he said.

The cigarette called Fact was marketed first on its safety value and then when it was rejected by the public marketed again on its taste aspect.

Cigarette tactics criticized

Continued from page 1

smokers: "If it feels good, do it; if it feels bad, smoke it."

Mr David Simpson, director of Action on Smoking and Health (Ash) said: "This is a classic example of where the tobacco companies' interests really lie and what their concerns are."

A spokesman for British American Tobacco said yesterday: "I am not aware that Brown and Williamson advertising is particularly youth orientated."

"Throughout the BAT group it is our policy not to aim advertising at young people. It is policy being applied very vigorously these days."

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Jobless dip below 3m on eve of by-election

Continued from page 1

that unemployment in Britain alone (excluding Northern Ireland) will average 300,000 more in the coming financial year than in 1981-82. Most economic forecasters outside Whitehall predict a further slow rise in the jobless total.

Moreover, the level of joblessness would be a good deal higher if it were not for various schemes introduced by the Government to keep the unemployed from registering. Some 27,000 older workers, unemployed for more than a year and claiming supplementary benefit, have opted for retirement. At least a further 325,000 people are being kept off the register by special employment and training schemes.

However, there is a number of bright spots in the latest figures to give ministers some comfort. The number of jobless has fallen this month in five-out-of-11 of the regions (seasonally adjusted). Scotland saw a fall of 2,000, bringing unemployment there down to 306,000 or 13.7 per cent of the labour force. The biggest regional increase in jobless was in the south-east, where 8.8 per cent of the labour force are not working.

He said there were two reasons for the apparent fall in adult unemployment. There was always a decrease at this time of year as seasonal work such as construction picked up, and it was certain that thousands of long-term unemployed had come off the register after a full year of unemployment.

The inflow of vacancies to employment offices — which is regarded by some economists as the best guide to the state of the labour market — has now been rising steadily since last May. The number of redundancies has also been declining. They are now running at about two-thirds of the level a year ago.

The United Kingdom still has one of the highest rates of unemployment among the industrialised nations (only Belgium and Spain are higher), but the rate of increase in most other countries has been a good deal higher in recent months than here. Out of 14 other countries, only three have seen a smaller percentage jump in their jobless during the past three months.

□ Mr James Milne, general secretary of the Scottish TUC, said there was "comfort" for Scotland in today's figures (the Press Association writes). He said the fall in the number of school leavers out of work was almost entirely accounted for by the increase in those on the "young workers scheme".

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Tables, page 14

Frank Johnson in Hillhead

How Roy deported himself in Hillhead

In these final days of the by-election campaign, the energy problem has emerged as a key issue.

Mr Roy Jenkins regards his energy as a precious national asset that must be conserved. His Labour opponents are demanding to know how much of it, if elected tomorrow, he would be prepared to expend on Hillhead. The issue came to the fore as follows:

Mr Roy Hattersley, the Shadow Home Secretary, arrived on Monday and addressing a factory gate meeting, reminded people that Mr Jenkins represented a neighbouring constituency to his in Birmingham. Mr Hattersley implied that during those years Mr Jenkins had always taken care to husband his resources. But by yesterday's Labour conference, the party was warning Hillhead of a massive lethargy crisis if Mr Jenkins won.

The issue, then, was whether, if elected, supplies of Mr Jenkins in Hillhead would soon run out? To the independent analyst, there seemed every possibility that this might happen. The more interesting question was: did the voters much mind if it did?

The evidence suggested that the voters were rather less priggish and high minded about the matter than the politicians. It was announced that Mr Jenkins, protruding through the open roof of a motor vehicle, would be drawn in some pomp around the constituency yesterday in a monocade escorted by a detachment of halberdiers and pikemen up from the crack moderate regiments of London. Here was a chance to see whether Hillhead shared Labour's doubts about Mr Jenkins' devotion to them, and whether he was as ill-at-ease among the Scots as earlier reports would have it.

Well, it can be reported now that Mr Jenkins's state visit to several shopping centres occasioned scenes of widespread responsive waving. Every now and then he would stop and talk among the people. There was little hostility. What Socialists never understand is that the citizenry has nothing against the traditional hereditary ruling class as such. To this it may be replied that Mr Jenkins is not a traditional hereditary ruler. But it is too late to start confusing people.

He was particularly devastating with older women. The city is riddled with Benito social workers to do that sort of thing. The Labour candidate, Mr Wiseman, is presumably one of them. He, however, denies it. Denies being Benito or being a social worker? Both "I've been a Benito and I'm not", he told us yesterday. "Tory Benito isn't either. He was once in favour of the Common Market. Nor am I a social worker. I'm a community worker."

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen opens new extension of the London Hospital, 3. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Colonel-in-Chief, attends luncheon given by Royal Army Medical Corps at their headquarters Mess, Millbank, 12.45.

The Duke of Kent, Co-Patron, Anglo-Jordanian Society, attends Annual Dinner, Savoy Hotel, London, 7.35.

New exhibitions

Andrea Mantegna and sea charts, Beales, 36 Old Christ Church;

Road, Bournemouth; Mon to Sat 9 to 5.30; (from today until April 6).

Europa — contemporary art from Australia, ICA Gallery, The Mall, SW1; Tues to Sun 12 to 5, closed Mon; (from today until April 25).

Exhibitions in progress

Carav, Wright, York City Art Gallery, Exhibition Square, York; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5; (until April 4).

Work by Edward Bird, Central Art Gallery, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton; Mon to Sat 10 to 5; (until April 4).

Sculpture by Michael Rybicki, City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, Queen's Road, Bristol; Mon to Sat 10 to 5; (until May 1).

Rare early Roman road mosaics by Carson Clark, Scotti's, 73 Cannon Row, EC4; Mon to Sat 10 to 10.30 to 5; (until April 25); (from today until April 10).

Etchings by Anthony Davies and Mucos by John Muñoz, Goya, 10, New Bond Street, London; Tues to Sat 10 to 5; (until April 10).

Paintings by Steve Joy, Air Gallery, 6-8 Rosebery Avenue, EC1; Mon to Fri 11 to 6, Sat 11 to 2; (until April 8); Mon to Fri 10 to 5; (until April 7).

Geological Conservation, Cliffe Castle, Spring Gardens, Keighley; Tues to Sun 10 to 5; closed Mon to Sat 10 to 5; (until April 25).

Oil paintings and watercolours by Norman Adams, and jewelry by St. Vernon City Museum and Gallery, Broad Street, Luton; Mon to Sat 10 to 5; Wed 10.30 to 8; (until April 5).

Antique furniture and objets d'art by Michael Rybicki, City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, Queen's Road, Bristol; Mon to Sat 10 to 5; (until May 1).

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Paintings by Steve Joy, Air Gallery, 6-8 Rosebery Avenue, EC1; Mon to Fri 11 to 6, Sat 11 to 2; (until April 8); Mon to Fri 10 to 5; (until April 7).

Carved and painted wood and engraved glass, by Howard Raybould, Basement Gallery, British Crafts Centre, 43 Earlham Street, Covent Garden; Tues to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 5; (until April 16).

Photographs by Mario Gabinio, Contrasts, Galeria, 19 Dover Street, W1; Mon to Fri 10 to 6, 11.30 to 1.30; (until April 16).

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